MORNING EDITION.

VOLUME 33.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1861.

NUMBER 47.

Official.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Louisville Post office on August 2 d. Reil, and which, if not catted for within three mouths, will be sent to the Depart-ment as dead letters.

County agreeable to the following section of the New Post size Lane, as the Section of any stally paper published in Lowisville:)

Sec. a. And be if Arther enacted. That the list of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post-office in any city town or village where said newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly, or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the posimiser at such office.

I New Postofice Lane, passed March 2d, 1851.

(Non Postafice Law, passed Murch 2d, 1851.)

LADIES' LIST.

Egan Miss Margaret Egan Mre L M Edwards Mrs Llzz'e Parrell Mrs Blion Parr Mim Kate M Harris Miss Mattle R Hopkins Mrs Jennie Howard Miss Sarah A Ho'mes Mrs Elisa

Kelly Mrs M M King Miss Analiza

Mungev Miss Ana Biozle Miss Kate Murray Mis Bilkab Lyn Murphy Mis Thursy Myers Mis John Racbel Martin Miss Atale K MACS McFarland Mrs M P McEvoy Mirs The esa Mc agtr Anna McLain Miss Lizzie

Null Mrs Margare Nunan Miss

Porouse Mins Mary 8 banger Walince & Co Sina, son Mire Lizzie Sinarieton Mrs Rites Eluarb Mrs Elianbeth Sarace, Mrs Gee Slaucy Mes V V stevens Birs W J Rwiner Mrs J R Shejarid Mrs Ann Stack Nrs Cuth office Sullivan Mise Allen Susker Kama Ewesney Mrs Sarah J Stone Mrs Harcist Acoffield Miss Hatle Shaw Mise Jannie

Turnam Miss M Louisa The mpson Mrs Louisa Twitchell Miss Plorence Tanner Mrs F. J Tillord Miss Kate Teller Mrs Mary A Tortin Mary Talbott Mrs John II Talber: Miss Sarah Twitehell Miss Plora

Young Mrs Eliza J

Ziegler M:s Elizabeth Smith Miss Ella F

GENTLEMEN'S LIST Arnold J

Coar A turister
Clark Higham M
Cox A W
Conway John
Cressefield Wm
Clark Major M L
Cunningham John

Evans John C En Aleh Francis Pitz rerald John W Farrel Owen Forrest Col N B

Gray Wm

Joses Jas Jenklus 18140 Johnson Jas II Jones Judge J W

Me "undy A arou McCurdy Jan McCurdy Jan McCurnara M B

Perring W H Phillip D H

Varty & White

Norton Capt Chas W

PREACHING AT PEWEB VALLEY -- Rev. B. A. McCown will preach in the Church a Pewee Valley te-morrow (Sunday, 24th lnst.) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sugent Richard

Philipps Dan

Roads Jas " ynolds Henry T Riley Thos W

Smith John M & eu ton Wm Straw J J Sangers Geo N Shanghtessy Pairick Shaw Adred

Tobin Michael Turner Jas Tarior Herry A Tari r Poliock Turner Amoe

The Evansville Journal says the war gun-boat Conestoga would be at that point on or before the 25th, for recruits. Thanks to the American Letter Ex-McCrockin John

press Company for the latest Southern papers.

Hunt Guards, see advertisement. Monday, Angust 5th, 1861, S. Bar

ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 1/2 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods and

house keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, piald and striped cambrics, jaconets, Swiss and book runslins, ladies' and gents' linen handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz, hoslery of all kinds and Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap.

Persons visiting the city will find a full

stock of goods at low prices. au 5-d tf. 8. BARKER & CO. WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep

Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale. july6 tf WOLF & DURRINGER, Corner of Fifth and Market.

Another Official Report.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MILITARY.

Attention! Hunt Guards.

Wou are hereby nollfied to meet at your arm ry, this, SAT; RD AT evening at 1% o'cit, of Every member should be present, as business the free timpoctance will be transacted. By order of the Commandant.

C. J. PRENTICE,

NOTICE.

Ucreafter we will not receive the old postage

stamps for subscriptions. The new stamps may be sent when in sums not exceeding one

To Our Evening Subscribers.

Sunday edition to our Evening patrons

news-boys. It will not be delivered to reg-

The Courier at Nashville.

Mesers. GREEN & Co., are the sole and exclu

size agents of the Courter at Nashville. They

will deliver it to egular subscribers and sup

Peace Meeting in Jefferson.

The citizens of Jefferson county in favor

of peace, without distinction of party, will

hold a meeting at Boston on Saturday next, 24th Inst., when a Peace Flag will be raised. Several geutlemen have been invited to

Barbecue in Owen County. The citizens of Owen county, favorable

to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUB, at the Fair Grounds,

near New Liberty, on the 5th of Septem-BER. Prominent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.

all her branches of business, in conse

quence of the implous war which the Southern traitors have inaugurated.

Did the South blockade the Ohio river?

New Albany, as a traitorous sheet that

sh uld be suppressed, and the editor a

PRESETTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL.-We

call attention to the advertisement of this

flourishing Institution. Conducted by an

admirable corps of teachers, and supervis-

ed by a Board of Trustees responsible for

its management, it has been for several

The landiords in Newburyport,

Mass, have come to the general agreement

to reduce the rents in the centre of the

Rents here are reduced 331/2 per cent,

Notice. - Elder Wm. Johnson, from

PEACE MEETING AND FLAG RAISING .-

A white flag will be raised at Mr. Wright's,

at the forks of the Birdstown and Taylors-

ville pike, three miles from the city, Tues-

Long Range.-In an account of one of

line of the Potomac, a Federal Naval officer

said one of his guns came very near hitting

a battery, and another passed on over to

Several companies of the Home

Gua:d, and a company of boy Zouaves

were out on parade yesterday, and marched past our office, making a very good ap-

day next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Fredericksburg.

pea ance.

and will continue to decline as long as

traitor of the deepest dve.

years a credit to the city.

city twenty five per cent.

Lincoln holds sway.

There will be a peace and anti-war Pic-Nie and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Kentucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861.

ular subscribers after this.

nly it to dealers and news-boys.

The National Intelligencer at Washington has the official report of Colonel, now Gen eral, Sherman, of his part'es' position in the SATURDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 24. battle of Manaesus Plains. His brigade neluded the famous Sherman, now Ayres Battery, and the New York 69th and 79th Regiments, the Irish and Scotch regiments. [All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.] He followed Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions, and did not get into action until late in the day-after ten o'clock. We subjoin the following extracts from the report, by which it will be seen that his coinmn was repulsed in detail by a singic division of the Confederates. They were Hampion's Legion and a portion of the Washington Artillery. This, like Heintzelman's report, sets to rest the teamster panic, and various other roorbacks:

We have heretofore been serving onr without additional charge. Since we have enlarged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER ean only be had at the clerk's deak or from

aged.

At the point where this road crossed the bridge to our left point, the ground was swept by a most severe fire by artillery, rife, and maketry, and we saw in succession several regiments driven from it, among them the Zonaves and buttalious of marines. Before treaching the creat of the marines. Before reaching the crest of the hill, the roadway was soon deep enough to afford shelter, and I kept the several to afford sheiter, and I kept the several regiments in it as long as possible; but when the Wisconsin Second was abreast the enemy, by order of Maj. Wadworth, of Gen. McDowell's staff, I ordered it to leave the roadway by the left flank and to attack the enemy. This regiment ascended to the brow of the hill steadily, received the severe fire of the enemy, returned it with spirit, and advanced delivering its fire. This regiment is uniformed lu gray cloth, almost identical with that of the great bulk of the secession army, and when the regiment fled in confusion and retreated towards the road, there was a universal cry that they were being fired upon by our own men. The regiment railied again, and passed the brow of the hill the second time, and was again repulsed in disorder. By this time the New York 79th had closed up, and in like manner it was ordered to cross the brow of the hill and drive the enemy from cover. It was impossible to get a good view of the yearound Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, a Black Republicau organ, says that Jeff Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, has basued a proclamation, stating that "all Union men bave to leave within forty days, and property becomes confiscated." The readers of the Commonwealth should demand of the proprietors of that paper the publication of the proclamation of President Davis. They can then see and judge for themselves of the veracity of the editor.

The An infamous tory in New Aibany, writing to that intense Abolition paper, the Cincinnati Gazette, has the following:

New Albany has suffered heavy losses in all her branches of business, in consequence of the luminous war which the

same field of action, and similarly engaged. Here (about 3½ P. M.) began the secue of disorder and confusion that characterized the remainder of the day. The same fellow designates the Ledger, at 205 293 Tolal.....111 Licut. Bagley, of the New York Sixty. inth, a volunteer aid, asked leave to serve with his company during the action, and is among those reported missing.

I have the houor to be your obedient servaut,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Colonel Commanding Brigade. We are permitted to take the follow ing extract from a letter of a relative of the Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, to a friend

in this city: We have had a most exciting time here this morning. A force of one hundred men from the Federal camp came over about two o'clock in the morning, and surrounded A.'s house. Before they called for him they crossed every door and window with their guus, and had files of men in every circution. They did not come by the road, but by a little out-of the way lane, and broke down his fences and chained his dogs. The officers behaved tolerably well, but some of the men were exceedingly insolent, and threatened "to blow out the brains" of one of his daughters, and frightened several other young ladies, who were there, half to death. With all their force, they were as usual concardly. A gave it to them generally; they replied that they were only the tools in the hands of the Government, and were themselves unwilling to arrest him. They also seized Dr. R., (who was just returning from a visit to a patlent) on the road, to prevent his civing any information. We have had a most exciting time here Ghent, Carroll county, Keutucky, will preach at the East Baptist Church next Sabbath morning and evening at the usu 1 hours. The public are invited to attend. the daily aquatic amusements slong the turning from a visit to a patleut) on the road, to prevent his giving any information to the people in S—of their movements. Late in the evening A. managed to effect his escape from the enemy. They did not take him to that villainous Banks. or he never would have gotten off. He i

> (Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courler.) POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

DRUNK.—Michael Flood got hold of too much bad whisky, which made him very noisy, and also induced him to by with his person exposed in the street. He was fined \$20, which will probably teach him a lesson. Riley Hawkins was arrested for being

drunk and very quarrelsome. He went to the cave for three months, in default of 5160 bail.

A NICE PAIR.—Charles Platt, f. m. e., and Nancy Hughes, a white woman, were arrested for being drunk and cohabiting together. They each weut to the cave for twelve months, not being able to give bail

CROSS WARRANTS.—Peter Merkle was

arrested on a peace warrant sued out by S. Graff, and to get even, Graff took out one against Merkie. Own bond of each in \$200 for six mouths. Issue of Treasury Notes-War Tax.

RICHMOND, Angust 19.

RICHMOND, Angust 19.

The President to-dry approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue mot exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Notes. The act provides for a tax of fifty ceuts on every hundred dollars of real estate, slaves, mercandize, bank and other stocks, money at interest, excepting bonds of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver piate, planos, pleasure carriages, &c., &c. Any family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools and charitable institutions, are also exempt. The act passed unanimously,—[Nashville Union and American.

We give our readers the following views "eye witness," who writes to the

New York Tribnne, from Richmond, Virginia, under date of Angust 1st: THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL PORCES.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBZL FORCES.

At the time of our occupation of Aiexaudria, the number of available troops in Vinginia hardly exceeded 35,000—my estimate in June was 50,000—and the present force is between 70,000 and 80,000. Pryor, a few days ago, in making up the list of all the troops in all parts of Virginia, could not cypher up more than 80,000, including many regiments which have been cut up by the battle of Bull Run. However, it matters comparatively little whether the Rebels have 10,000 more or less troops. The strength of the Rebels is not in their superior numbers, but in their unliy; in their ferce determination to fight to the bitter eud; in the freedom of their commanding Generals from all political and civic interference.

HOW WAR IS MADE IN THE SOUTH.

How war is Made in the south.

In the South, the war is controlled by the soldier; the political power is subservent to the military. The commanding Generals in the South, untrammeled by lay influences, and in full enjoyment of the confidence of the people, are at liberty to develop the full se people, are at liberty to develop the full se people, are at liberty to develop the full se people, are at liberty to develop the full se people, are at liberty genius; Jeff Davis dances attendance upou Beauregard, no Beauregard upon Jeff Davis; but a latitude gives wings to the genius of a General. Unity and distinctness of purpose constitutes another element of Southern strength. Unionists may still exist, but their voices are stifled or sileut. For all practical purposes, the Union sentiment is dead, dead, dead. Unity of purpose is exhibited on all sides by a hearty determination to annibilate the invading foe. Distinctness of purpose is likewise exhibited on all sides by an all-pervading consideration that the war is waged for the defense of Southern homes and tiresides, of Southern nationality.

The hacred of the Yanken is fire: and bitter. It is a hatred bottled up for years past, and now exploding with indiscribable fury. To compare it to the hatred of the English Cavaliers against the Puritans would be slandering those Cavaliers who have nothing left but the pretension of their order, and whose moral nature has been the hatred rather of Cavaliers who have nothing left but the pretension of their order, and whose moral nature has been polluted by the institution of slavery. It is a hatred soaring high in the same proportion as their nature bends low. It is a hatred fanned by all the evil passions of politicians disappointed in their time hallowed rule over the North. It is a hatred fanned by all the prejudices of Southern society. It is a hatred fanued by the woman of the South, particularly by those bred on plantations and moving in the higher circles of society. This hatred found its climax in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. "Rather than owe all glance to Lincoln." say the Cavaliers, "we would become subjects of France or Englant or Russia, if we should not be able to in dintain our independence."

dependence."
Lincoln represents to the Southern mind all that is most uncongenial to them in Yankee civilization; the rising power of the free West makes clave bond South stagger and despair; and remember that despair is another element of Southern despair is another element of Southern strength. And to this, that the South boasts of having ruled this country since the foundation of the Government, of having suppled the principal Presidents and statesmen, and of having held the most important functions in the military, and dinfountie, and insulest all parts of the property of haval and diplomatic, and in almost all branches of the public service; and depend upon it, it will not relinquish its power without a deadly struggle. This disposi-tion on their part is increased by their contempt for what they call the imbecility

and incompetency of Northern political THE SOUTHERN FRELING AND STRENGTH. I have penetrated to this city at this most perilous moment at great personal risk, because I deem It of the utmost importance that some one should be able to let you know the truth, and nothing but the truth, about the public feeling in this region. This feeling is to resist to the bitter end—to remain for all time separated from the North. It is a feeling intensified by the hatred to which I referred, and deby the hatred to which I referred, and deriving a new force from the retreat of our army at Bull's Run. At this solemu mo army at Bull's Run. At this solemu mo-ment of our nation's history, he who gives truth to the uation is its greatest beuefac-tor. Let the North fully understand the temper of its enemy, and I: may be in fu-ture better prepared to overpower him. I repeat, theu, that this enemy is most for-unidable in the intensity of its enmity, in the independence vouchsafed to its unita-ry commanders, in the unity and distinct-ness of its purpose, in its defensive poil-

ness of its purpose, in its defensive pool tion npon its own soil, and in the guerrille character of its forces; for its army consists not so much in so many disciplined regiments, but rather in guerrilla bands, led and composed in many instances by the owners of the soil, by the "gentlemen," the "plauters," who, like so many feudal barons, lead and accompany their men to the battle-field.

ERN ARMY-TUE ELEMENTS OF THE SOUTH-ERN PORCE. Discipline is apparently laxer in the Southern than in the Northern army; a certain good fellowship exists between the Southern officer and the private which does not exist in the North. Many of the army are young men fresh from school, boiling over with the euthusiasm of youth; boiling over with the cuthus issm of youth; others are genuine or decayed gentlemen; the first anxious to give a good account of themselves, the others rejoicing over an occasion to retrieve their reputation; the briefless lawyers patientless doctors, constitutency-less politicians, the care-less planters, who make up the genteel society of the South, constitute another large portion of the army, and all these meu, who for years have been brawling in the pot-houses of Richmond and Washington, have now an occupation most congenial to their fighting proclivities. Add to these the loafers, paupers and vagabords of the South, and the miscellancous rabble which makes up the plebian population of Dixie's land, and you have a glimpse of the elements of our opponents.

poneuts.

Some of the privates, however, in the South, as in the North, are men of wealth and high social position, while those who belong to the less aristocratic classes bring the same individualism to the battle fi-ld.

the same individualism to the battle fi-ld. Every one seems auxious to repei the Yankce upon his own hook, and to kill as many of the enemy as possible.

All this gives to the army a guerrilla character, and the commanders fully understanding the element with which they have to deal, shrewdly pander to his individualism, and the relation between the officers and privates is more that of friends, all bent on one and the same purpose, than of superiors and subalterns, though the officers belong almost exclusively to the higher classes, and are surrounced with the prestige hovering in the South round the

The President to-dey approved the act authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption. The Secretary of the Treasury, under specified conditions, is authorized to issue not exceeding one hundred million dollars of Treasury Notes. The act provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of treasury Notes, small provides for a tax of fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the Confederate States. Also, taxes at the same rate, cash on hand, cattle, gold watches, gold and silver plate, planos, pleasure carriage, &c., &c. Amy family whose property is less than five hundred dollars is exempt from taxation. Colleges, schools and charitable Institutions, are also exempt. The act passed unanimously.—[Nashville Union and American.]

[Nashville Union and American.]

[Nashville

A Northern View of the War from is the idol of the soldiers, and the hero of the South. THE ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS OF THE REBELS.

The blockade, in entring off many of their supplies, constitutes one of these elements. Next in importance must be mentioned the comparative weakness of South and North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—most of the available troops of these States having been sent to Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri. Captain Delong, a brother-in-law of Beanregard, has just left for Tennessee, and the necessity for needed reinforcement to that State, as well as to Missouri and Westera Virginia, will diminish the forces in the above named States from day to day, as the new regiments raised or raising will be required for Richmond, Manassas and along the Potomac, several regiments having been sent within the last few days to increase the forces opposite Eastern Maryland, with a view either of effecting a crossing into that State, or of preventing the National army from reaching Manassas through the Potomac. Artillery has also been sent to the Potoma, to Aequia Creek, and other points, and more with be sent

and other points, and more will be sent from day to day.

At Acquia Creek, where Capt. Lynch, of Dead Sea fame, is commander, there are two b telle sup o ed by two regiments; two b to be sup o ed by two regiments; several outer regnuents are within a few miles distance on the way to Fredericksburg; and troops and batteries are on other parts of the river; a Tennessee regiment ninder Col. Bate, near Evansport, an important point, where the rebels pay a large salary to a man—the sons of Evans, after whom the point, consisting of his house, is called—for the purpose of crossing over with boats, the river being small there and the crossing effected in 25 minutes. The garrisoning of all these Virginia and Maryland points will soon abort a considerable number of troops. Freder and Maryland points will soon absorb a considerable number of troops. Fredericksburg, within an hour's ride by railway from Acquia Creck, and corresponding by rail with Manaseas and Richmond, is defenseless. The weakness of the South in tuture will be in the necessity of dividing up its forces, which have hitherto been chefly concentrated at Manaseas. Soon after the battle of Buil's Run, a considerable body of artillery was sent to that place from Manaseas, to be used at Buil's Run or Centreville or Fairfax Cont Honse, as circumstances may prompt. At Manaseas itself there are probably now between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY. TEMPERANCE IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Irinking spirits or wine is not permitted by Beaureyard, the Generals and officers offording an example of temperance. This temperance system has mudonbtedly contributed much to the efficiency of the troops. It is fortunate for the health of the troops that they are not permitted to indulge in ilquors, especially as there are many other causes which are likely to injure it, particularly at Manassas and Bull Run, where an intolerable stench, emanating from imperfect burial of the dead. Run, wuere an intolerable stench, emanating from imperfect burial of the dead, pervades the atmosphere. Manassas is, on the whole, at present one of the most stinking spots on the face of the globe. The only wretched hotel which was there has been closed. What is called the Guard House consists of an open shed in the street, where the pisoners are compelled to remain, exposed to the elements, until they are removed to Richmond. With the exception of Jeff. Davis, during his visit to Manassas, and a few of the Generals, the officers all have to sleep on the floor, and the headquarters of Beauregard, recently removed to Mr. Ware's house, resemble a dilapidated pig styeon a large scale. Manassas, however, will continue to be the great focus of the Virginlan army.

great focus of the Virginian army. THE BULL'S RUN PRENZY. The frenzy which seized this place after the news from Bull's Run baffles every deseription. The news took every one by

seription. The news took every one by surprise. A defeat was expected, not a victory. All those who were in the battle agree in stating that they were retreating, when about 5,000 men from Johnston's forces at Winchester, under Gen. Shifth, forces at Winchester, under Gen. Snith, came to their succor. Smith, while in the cars with his men, heard the rearing of canuou and musketry, and though at some distance from the battle-field, ordered the cars to be stopped, and hurrying at double quick-step through the woods, came in the nick of time—to beget a false alarm among our troops; for the clouds of dust of his troops seem to have been mistaken by our men for an immense army. If they had known that the whole consisted only of about 5,000 men, they would certainly not have given up the lattle. To me the retreat of our army is as jinexplicable as it is to the Rebel Commander and men, and it can only be accounted for by the theory of panie; which, in fact, is unaccountable,

of panie; waich, in fact, is unascountable, and like superstition, usmans men and de-prives them of their senses.

All here agree that our troops fought admirably; the attack was excellently planned, and that defeat stared them all the time lu the face. Yet while admitting the accilu the face. Yet while admitting the aecidental character of their victory, the Rebels talk as if this victory settled the question, and in the overweening confidence of their impregnability, they accually condescend to be magnaninous, and express kind feelings for the prisoners, of whom there are upward of 1,000 here.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

[For the Louisville Courier.]

A Card from Lieutenant Thomas Steele, of Woodford.

Editors Louis ille Courier: At haif past 2 o'clock on Wednesday evening, I got on the train from Lexington to Louisville. As I passed through Frankfort, I was pointed out to a Union man, (modest name for a Lincoln man,) to another of the same sort. The Lincoln man of Frankfort was the Jack Pruet, of Frankfort. (I suppose his devotedness to the Lincoln cause is to have his brother released from working on the Government works at Cairo.) When I arrived in Louisville, I was watched secretly by two men until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when myself, and aterwards, THE STATE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE SOUTH-

rived in Louisville, I was watched secretly by two men until 90 clock Thursday morning, when myself, and aterwards, two of my men were arrested; one, a Mr. Shannon, of Woodford, the other, a Mr. J. George, a boy 19 years old, of Fayette. At the depot a Mr. Kirby came up to me, called me by name; said he wished to see me. Asked me to a room at the depot, where there were three other men, and not till then did he tell or intimate that I was arrested and delayed at my own expense for Friday's train. In that room, with Kirby and three others, I was told I was arrested; I was then taken, with Shannon sand George, to the Custom House by Mr. Wheat and Mr. Kirby in a carriage. There I was told that I was arrested as a bearer of dispatches from Gov. Magodiu to the Southern | Confederacy, I asked who was my accuser, and they said that they had telegraphle dispatches from Frankfort to that effect; said I was closeted with Magodiu all Wednesday morning. I told Kirby, Wheat, and Gallagher that I had not been in Frankfort on Wednesday; neither had I seen or spoken to the Goveraor for four mouths. Then they took young George in a private room; told him he had dispa ches from the Governor, and his carpet bag; read most of our letters to men in the Southern States, and released us, we having to pay to take our baggage back to the St. Cloud Hotel. In justice to Mr. Chas. Cotton, I will say that he said had he known who I was he would not Mr. Chas. Cotton, I will say that he said had h: known who I was he would not have arrested me. I wish the people of

The following lines are from the pen of a patriotic citizen of Missouri, who has been sorely perseented for opinion's take. by the minlons of the Northern Despot-

MISSOURI. The greatest 'mongst the Western States, The truest 'mongst he Border States, Thou stoods't near hill years, Though now suffused in tears.

Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missouri! With what fury Is thy peace assalled! Deep thy glory valied! Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy folks annoyed? Thy rivers deep and mighty, Thy hills so free and sightly, Thy foresis tall and stout, Echo thy freemen's shout.

Thy springs so pure embowered, Thy mlnes so rich o'rflowered, Thy meads, so green and blooming, List to their cannon's booming.

peers
Are famous la all Western lays
That eing of our happier days.

Thy slatesmen, once so great and brave, Layed lowly in their quiet graves, Are roused up and infuriate At the ruins of their noble State.

Thy journals by the sword suppresse By spies thy rights of speech distress Thy leaders, office-bribed, suborned, All patriotism sapped and wormed. Thy men so kind, and yet so bold, By lies and intrigues often told, Incited, divided, and blind, A union of hearts cannot find.

Oh, Missouri! Oh, Missouri! With what fury Is thy peace assailed! Deep thy glory veiled! Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy felks annoyed?

Oh where can help be had When all thy sons are mad? Oh, would list thy daughters fair Could unite them by tearful pray'r!

Onr foemen, willy and craven, Full of hell whilst praising of heaven, From their distant brine-land shore, Bespetted us with our own gore.

They expect to become our masters; The toil and the sweat of our brow Will they reap forever from now. Our judges and all our law-givers They'll send us from their codfish rivers; Our men will be granted no arms. Our women defiled for their charms.

Oh, Missonri? Oh, Missourl? With what fury Is thy peace assailed? Deep thy glory weiled? Are thy fields destroyed? Sore thy folks annoyed?

Then, mothers and malds of Missouri, Stir np your warriors' fury; Unite, in arms and in mind, Missourians of every kind; Inflame their zeal and their wrath That with thundering, lightning scathe, They do sweep our giorious land Of every hostile band! Then, lo! Missouri will rise

Before gladdened, radiant eyes, To greatness and power once more GREAT GOD! We pray you therefor Sr. Louis, July 18, 1861.

From New York.

The following extract from a private letpermitted to use, will be read with inter-

New York, Aug. 16, 1861. Dear W_ Things here look blue enough. Men la active business are prima facie broken. Trades-people work for almost nothing, or are entirely without employment. The laboring class, God help them, for many, very many, are starving. Of the thousands of women and children who were depend-ent upon the exertions of those who voluntered, and who expected to be eared for by the community in their destitution, but few realize ever even the smallest pittance. When the war broke out, everything was enthusiasm. Men crowded by hundreds and thousands to enlist. The business men contributed millions of delars as meu contributed millions of dollars as a "free gift" to the Government. The whole eity was enveloped in fligs. Every one bedecked themselves with rosetts, badges, and other ensignia of demonstrative pat-riotism. Almost daily Broadway was cleared from end to end to afford the pa-gentry of a departing regiment, and the streets were allve with men and women as on a gala day. Not to be in naiform, bright randy, and dashing was to be shorts singandy, and dashing, was to be almost singular. "Dixie" was the favorite air, and "I am bound for Dixie" was in the mouth, and in the will, too, of nearly every male. and in the will, too, of nearly every male.—
By-and-by the gailant Seventh Regiment, composed of the very flower of New York, and the boast of ali, returned after a month's service. Their reception was cold. Why did they not wait to participate in the glorious campaign just begun? People were judignant to think any man could return on the eve of such triumphs as awaited the "Grand army of the Union," and so the Seventh jost prestige. Then came

the Seventh lost prestige. Then came Buil knr, and immediately following, regl-ment after regiment returned, (their three ment after regiment returned, (their three months being up) each grected as heroes because they were in the battle. But now comes the reports of commanders, and the details official. "Heroes," who had trumpeted their exploits, and could spin out a history of their daing by the hour, turn out to be cowards. The people begin to see that even the "hrvincible Fire Zonaves" are as good, if not better, at a race than anything else. Leaving here with over a thousand strong, and enlisted "for the war," they return scarce three hundred and fifty strong, demoralized, disorganized, if not disgraced. After all the talk, all the action, all the immense expenditure, and the vast amount of suff-ring entailed, nothing is accomplished. In talk, all the action, all the immense expenditure, and the vast amount of soff-ring entailed, uothing is accomplished. In stead of "the forts and other public property" being "repossessed," or even within reach, it is esteemed good news to learn that "Washington is out of danger;" that Fort Mouroe is capable of resisting attack, and that Cairo can be successfully defended. All these things added to the depredations of privateers, and the palpable inefficiency of the blockade, and the consequent danger to commerce, have had a tendeucy to depress the minus of the people, and to cause them to consider the nature, as developed, of the undertaking in hand. Although many regiments are advertised as organizing, but one or two are really supplied with the minimum number of men required, and most of them are only in the imaginations of their "Coloneis." Volunteering is dying fast, if not dead, is the truth, and only those who can find no other way of keeping soul and body together think of entering the ranks. The daily papers show this.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on the Causes and Cure of Catarrh. LETTER NO. 1.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier:
From the frequency of Catarrhal Affections as forerunners of genuina tuberculer consumption, the relationship between "Volds, Coughs, and Consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and office. Too much attention can not be given to this fact.

by "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head," I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucons membrane that lines the noce. This membrane extends downthe nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives bujury from sudden changes in the temperature of the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronie."

There are two kinds of Catarrh, "arute" and "chronie."

Chronic Catarrh follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to enre inself. It is met with in several forms. In the "first" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw colored mneons which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "second" there are small sores formed inside of the nose, and the secretious become dry and hard, requiring aimost constant attention to keep the usse free. In the "third" a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to lime. In the "fourth" the secretion "from the head" drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes nicerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow, and like "pns." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such case now under Ireatment, and among them a little grid only six years. through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under irreatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months, the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those entifering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Cousumption has several stages. It has

Consumption has several stages. It has a first or "forming" stage, and a last or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not become lumediately stuffed with inbercles, or corroded by fonl ulcers. It is only after mouths and often years of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "caturh" to the seated "bronchlis," from slow insidious progress—from the slight "caturit" to the seated "bronchitis." from "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculons matter" in a single lobule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe or a whole lung with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung discased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide spread among the people, and too general even among the physicians, to rigard Consumption as a disease, marked not only by "cengh," but by the expectoration of "pus," by "hetic fever," "aight aweats," and wasting of fiesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name Consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise, we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as "it's only a Catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat," or "it is only a slight bronchial affection." Alas' there are lew who suffer from these affections, triffing and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumpting of post of the stage of the stage fill a consumpting and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumpting and unimportant as they may seem, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consum-

tive's grave TREATMENT.

Chronic catarrh, like sathma and consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief within our reach, or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature for we can reach, or room the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature, for we can reach the diseased part: by all the forces of the materia medica—solids, finids, and gases—and the disease itself is only a sim-ple chronic laft munation. Physicians have failed because they have never striven to succeed carnestly and rationally. They sneceed carnestly and rationally. They have generally been eatisfied with squirting a little water up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative," by the stonach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hearseness, showing that the Irritation, which exists in greatest intensity in the nasal membrane, also involves the laryux and lining of the wholpipe. We cannot therefore home to remove it by are cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by ap-plications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable sucave pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows: A mild astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times to aday, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to exhale through the nostriks. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower, the nostriks with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering avringe, which I have had constituted in the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had con-structed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution thrown against every side of the posterior werves at the same lastant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an in-strument, I was in the habit of using an clastic tube, sealed at the extremity, with clastic tube, sealed at the extremity with clastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax, and periorated with small holes. To this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfection. There is neither pala nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughner. By this

dren submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment, I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been, that I doubt if I will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully employed.

Unfortunately, extarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost.

Unfortunately, estarth is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrons consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists, in a greater or less degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease; that it asnally exists before any symptoms of disease in the Inngs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of these "colds in the head" which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. Catarth is the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and by no other meats can we so effectually guard the ings from disease as by enting off the catarthal affection.

There is one other point which ought not to be overlooked in speaking or catarth. This disease is the cause of that haskiness in the volce, and loss of clearness and tone which so many young people experience in singing. Notaling is more unpleasant than for a young lady, when asked to sing to be compelled to stop every few minutes to clear the voice, and finally break down. How many of these warnings we receive, and yet disregard them until bronchitis or consumption take the place of catarth, and the bloom of health gives. bronchitis or consumption take the place of cutarrh, and the bloom of health gives place to the hectic of decline.

place to the heetic of decline.

My next letter will be "sore throat."

Your ob't serv't,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

No. 57 East Tweltth street, N. Y.

Notr.—Dr. Hunter, the writer of the above letter, is now at the Louisville Hotel, where he may be consulted by these suffering from bronchial and universe. from bronchial and pulmonary

Ger. James Shields, a distinguished General in the Mexican war, and formerly Senator in Congress from Illipois, has been spain called to the field. The President has appointed him a Brigadier General of volunteers.—[Washington Intelligencer.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufacti Man Street, Sour doors hilve Third.

LOUISVILLLE

SATURDAY MORNING...... AUGUST 24.

The Outrage on the Courier. If the French Emperor should prohibit the eirculation of the "London Times," or the " Morning Herald," in any part of his dominions, we might eonsider it a very unwise and useless measure, but it could not properly be called an ontrage. If the English people should become so much disgusted with " La Patrie," or " Le Journal des Debats," as to refuse to read them, or even to permit them to enter their houses, we might deem them very silly, but we could not deny them the right to choose their own reading and that of their familice. But if, on the other hand, the British Ministry should anthorize a military subaltern foreibly to suppress any or a'l of the metropolitan or provincial journals of the Kingdom, at his own irresponsible discretion, in defiance of the fundamental law scenring the nneontrolled freedom of the press, we should not heeltate to pronounce it an unparalieled outrage. The Journal and the Democrat of this city, by their truculent advocacy of the war against Tennessee, made themseives distasteful to the people of that State, and they refused to permit them to come into their tamilies, although they had paid the suberiptiou price. It may be that they were very foolish to deprive themselves of so much ele gant and classical reading; but what has that to do with the violent illegal suppression of the Conrier and other papers of St. Louis, by the underlings of the military despot at Washington? We are supposed, (most violent presumption!) to be living under the Constitution of the United States.

The rulers at Washington, (oh still more violent presumption!) are emposed to gov ern in accordance with the provisions of that once sacred, but now descerated palladium of freedom, one of the plainest provisions of which is, that Congress shall pass no law impairing the freedom of speech or of the press. The foreible suppression, therefore, of the St. Louis papers, and of the Conrier, was an illegal, unconstitutional outrage.-It is true, that Attorney General Bates and Circuit Judge Muir have, in the superfluity of their legal senmen, discovered that whatever the Congress of the United States cannot do by law, the President aud his underlings are competent to do withont law. But plain, honest people may have no more sense than to think that such legal judgments are greater outrages upon truth, as well as freedom, than the violent suppression of the news paper press.

It is very poor consolation for ns when we are wronged and injured by our own Government, to tell as that other Governments, or the people of other States have done wrong towards somebody eise. Were ever a great people so befooled and tricked out of their libertles before . What if the Government of J. Davis & Co. be the worst tyranny that ever afflicted a down-trodden people, is that any reason why the Government of A. Llueoin & Co. should crush ont, by military violence, the freedom of speech and of the press? Whatever may be sald of the authorities of the Confederate States, they have not yet reached this towering height of despotism.

The Lonisville Jonrnal, in its issue yesterday, was most infilmmatory, and its leading editorials were calculated to inaugurate civil war in Kentucky. Does the Journal desire civil war? Is there snything which can justify the people of our noble State in going to war with each other? By adhering in good faith to the principle of neutrality, accepted by ali parties in Kentucky, peace may be permanently preserved; abandon nentrality, make Kentneky the camping ground of Lincoln soldiers, and at once we have war upon us-war far more terrible than that which now desolates Missonri. We do not desire to see Kentnekians warring against each other; we desire that peace may be preserved; but at the same time, if war is insugurated by the Lincoln party in the State, the Southern Rights men, whilst deploring the necessity, will nevertheless defend their lives, liberty, and property. They have borne calmiy all the taunts of the Lincoln party; they are comparatively unarmed; they will never inangurate war or advise the violation of Kentneky nentrality, but they would be less than men if they did not resist at all hazards and to the last extremity any effort to enslave them, as the people of Missonri and Maryland are now enslaved.

The Sonthern Rights men, we repeat, would deplore war; but between resistance and aubmission to tyranny our people will not hesitate to choose. We know that our friends have scarcely recognized that the Lincoln party would attempt to force war upon Kentucky. But the evidence is daily accumulating that such is the purpose of the desperate leaders of that party. We egil therefore urge them to ceaseless glance Commit no violence, but be a sted to resist augression; be not car-

laway by sudain excitement; but if war s imagurated,-strike boldly and strike

" Blund and Timmder. " The Journal yesterday was filled with "blood and thunder" articles. The fury of the editor remluds us of one of Luclan's pleasant stories. "Jupiter and a countryman were walking together, conversing with great freedom and familliarity upon the

subject of heaven and earth. The conntryman listened with attention and acquiescence, while Jupiter strove only to conviuce him; but, happening to hint a doubt, Jupiter turned hastily around and threat ened him with his thunder. 'Ah! ah!' says the countryman, 'now, Jupiter, I know you are wrong; you are always wrong when you appeal to your thunder.'"

The Frankfort Commonwealth openly advocates the payment, by Kentncky, of eight hundred thousand dollars, the sum assessed upon the State by the Lincoln Government, to carry on the war against the South. It is proposed that the State shall issue bonds sufficient to realize the amount, and the taxes are to be increased sufficiently to meet the annual interest upon

the bonds.
Will the Commonwealth inform us under what provision of the Constitution the State can assume a debt of nearly one million dollars, and impose a tax to pay the interest on the debt, without submitting the question to the people for ratification or

HARD WORK RECRUITING .- We learn, from a reliable source, that recruiting for King Lincoln in Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, is hard work, indeed. There are some fifteen or twenty recruiting offices in the city, with but precious few reNeutrality of Kentucky.

The policy of neutrality was insugura ed by the so-cailed Union party of Kentucky, and accepted by the Southern Rights party. It was adopted to protect the soil of Kentucky from invasion either by the General Government or the Confederate States. Accepting the nentrality of Kentneky as a policy to be respected, Gen. McCleilan, immediately after his consultation with Gen. Buckner, reminded Gov. Magoffin that the authorities of Ten-

nessee, in taking possession of an Island on the Mississlppi, belonging to Kentneky, had violated an agreement, by which it was understood that neither belligerent should 'hold, oeenpy, or possess" any portion of Kentucky soil. Gov. Magoffin at once notified the anthorities of Tennessee of the alleged violation of the agreement, and the Confederate troops were promptly withdrawn from Kentucky soil. A far more azzravated oesnrrence took place at Conmbn3 about the sam2 time-Federal soldiers entered the town of Columbus, captured a secession flag, and then withdrew to their encampment at Cairo. This act, nowever, was disavowed and condemued by the authorities at Cairo. Here, then are two instauces in which the neutrality and the inviolability of Kentneky soil has been recognized by the authorities both of the General Government and the Confederate States.

The neutrality of Kentucky it is now avowed was adopted as a mere "temporary expedient"-and having served the pnrpose for which it was intended, is now to be thrown off. Federal troops are to occupy and hold Kentncky soil, and our State is to become "actively loyal." This is the forward movement of the leaders of the Union party," and they are evidently determined to earry out this programme; peaceably if they can-forcibly if they must. Already a Federal eucampnient has been established in Garrard county, and it is boldly proclaimed, that if in the exercise of his naquestioned right, the Governo: of the State, shail require the disbandment of the troops now at Camp Dick Robinson, that his authority will be disregarded and resisted, and civil war thus inaugurated in our midst. Is the neutrality of Kentucky to be a mere sham or is it to be maintained in letter or spirit-is a question to be determined by the people of our State. It is weil known that whenever the General Government stations troops on our soil, or ssumes military jurisdiction over it, then our neutrality is gone. Violated by the General Government, it will be no longer respected by the State of Tennessee. Kentucky has no right to ciaim exemption from the presence of the troops of the Con federate States; if she permits encamp ments of the Lincoln troops upon he own soil.

The abandonment of neutrality by th eaders of the Union party means, and is doubtless intended to mean, war-war in its most revoiting and repulsive form. By maintaining inviolate the neutrality of our State, war may be averted, but not other wise. Are the leaders of the Lincoln party in Kentucky so deluded as to suppose that Tennessee, with an efficient army of from forty to fifty thousand men, will quietly submit to the occupation of the soil of Kentucky by Lincoln's soldiers without offering any resistance? If that should be the expectation of the Union party, it will be grievonsiv disappointed. It may as well be understood now as at any other time, that Tennessee will resist by the entire military force of the State the occupation of Kentucky soil by the General Government. She has sernpulously respected the neutrality of our State; but she is under no more obligation to do so than we are to maintain lt unimpaired ourseives and to require its observance by the Lincoln Government. The violation of our neutrality will precipitate war. It will be resisted by the people of our State, and by the authorities of Tennessee.

The movements in Kentucky are regarded with great solicitude by our brethren of Tennessee, and they will do nothing calculated to inaugurate war. They have determined that Kentucky herself shali be the first to abandon her position of neutrality; and, if our people do so, of course we can no longer demand that Tennessee shail respect our nentrality, when Kentucky herself does not respect it.

Gen. Anderson has been assigned by the Government at Washington the Department of Cumberland, comprising the States of Tennessee and Kentneky. Whenever he attempts to exercise the power confided to him, then it will be rightfully regarded by Tenuessee—as Tennessee is made to constitute a portion of his department-as an invasion of her soil, as well as a violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, and as such, will be resisted "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

The probable course of the authorities of Tennessee in the event of the military occupation of Keutucky by Federal troops, is clearly stated in the following timely article from the Nashville Union and American. We commend its sttentive perusal and consideration to the people of Kentneky:

[From the Nashville Union and American.] Kentucky and Tennessee.

Kentucky and Temessee.

It is announced by telegraph that Gen. Robt. Anderson has left Washington for Kentneky, to take milltary command in the district assigned him by the Rump Government, composed of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The State of Kentucky and Tennessee. The State of Kentucky, he expecte, will offer no opposition to his assumption. But Tennessee, he must know, being a member of the Confederate States, will regard his movement as an effort to invade her soil, trample npon her rights, and inaugurate a bloody war within her territory, for the purpose of fastening upon her citizens the nsurpation of Lincoin.

If Kentucky should allow him, with such an object, either to march troops across her territory or to take command of those already there, all obligation on the part of Tennessee to respect a nentrality which has already been disregarded, and, in that case, wiil prove to have been a mere mockery, will have been discharged. The commanders of our volunteers will not then be nuder the slightest obligation to refrain from marching on Keutucky soil, if it shall appear to them that they can thus more efficiently defend their own State, and prevent an invasion of their own soil.—Kentucky has no right whatever to allow the Hessian soldiery to make her territory a camp from which to assail her neighboring State, and then ciaim exemption from the presence of our troops. We have the right to seek out and meet a enemy, wherever we may choose to attack him, and if our neighbor gives him a harbor for his hostile armaments, she must take the consequences.

While the great body of our citizens

while the great body of our citizens While the great body of our citizens would deeply regret the necessity for such a step, and would only do so, as a measure of defense against an enemy, taking care to assail no right of any friendly and peaceable citizen of Kentucky, yel, we may say, that our people are a nnit in believing themselves justifiable in meeting and driving back an invader, who is marshaling bis armaments on Kentucky soil, for our destruction.

hls armaments on Kentucky soil, for our destruction.

We devoutly and sincerely trust it may never come to this. We hope that Kentuckians and Tennessecans may never be compelled to meet as enemies on the field of battle. But Tennessec and all her citizens know that their skirts will be clear of the blood that shall flow in such an unnatural war. They have done all that a friendly State can do, to svoid hostilities with Kentucky or any of her citizens.—

They have respected the declared nentrality of Kentucky, when Kentucky did not to be nsed to help King Lancoin to snoyle gate Kentneky.

The Cincinnati Commercial designates the volunteers in said camp as in the United States service. What does the Jonrnal of the blood that shall flow in such an unnatural war. They have done all that a friendly State can do, to svoid hostilities with Kentucky or any of her citizens.—

They have respected the declared nentrality.

have sufficient respect for it herself. Tucy have acrupulously refrained from any act that could be considered a violation of, or an attack upon the chosen position of both her parties, and of her Executive and Legiclative authorities, which was solemnly and clearly announced.

They have determined that Kentuck should herself be the first to abandon this position. After that, they will hold them selves free to assume such position and to take such action as their honor and interest may demand. They have wituessed, with the deepest regret, that one portion of Kentucky has been made a harbor for heatile troops which we are some officially of Kenticky has been made a harbor for hostile troops, which we are sem-officially told are intended for the invasion of Tennessee. If Gen. Anderson should take command of these troops, assuming as he does to be the commander in Tennessee and Kentucky, there can no longer be any reasonable doubt of his intentions. Seifrespect and a regard for our own safet will then require that we should adopt suc measures as may be necessary to repel his

intended raid.

We, therefore, call upon the true men Kentucky to take ench action as shall ex-clude from the limits of their State this Federal General, whose intentions cannot be doubted nor disguized. And, in the event they fail to do so, we solemnly and some-esty advise over military authorities to pre-pare to meet and drive back the invaders, whenever and wherever they may do so, to the whenever and wherever they may do so, to the best adventage and under the most favorable

Programme of the Union Party. The Louisville correspondent of the New York Heraid, who is evidently well posted in the movements of the leaders of the Lincoln party, intimates a probable change of programme. It has heretofore been the avowed policy of the Unionists of this State to invade East Tennessee, and to farnish arms to the Union citizens of that State. For some unexplained reason, this programme is to be changed, and the Legislature will inaugurate a new movement—"the calling out of a provisional army," This army is to be stationed on the southern border of Kentneky, for the purpose of enforcing the blockade, and protecting the interests of the State. "For this purpose," says the Correspondent of the Ilerald, "it is designed to legalize the Lincoln party, intimates a probable change the Herald, "it is designed to legalize the Home Guard, and disband the State Guard."

Such is now the avowed policy of th

Uplon pariy-to establish a provisional army along the border of Tennessee, prepared at any moment to insugurate hostilities The inevitable result of such a proceeding on the part of the Legislature, will eertainly have the effect of precipitating war and in our opinion, it will be adopted with a view to bring about a conflict between this State and Tennessee. The leaders of the Union party have thrown off the mask they are now openly for war; they are elandestinely shipping guns to their partizane; they are establishing military encamp ments, and the isst move, before they openly commence war, will be to disband the State Guard. Perhaps, the Southern Rights men will tamely submit to the carrying out of the Lincoln, programme; perhaps they may not. In either event, we have no fears whatever as to the nitlmate destiny of Kentneky. If peace prevsils, as we carnestly hope it may, Kentucky, in less than twelve months, will be united with the Sonthern Confederacy; if war is inangurated by the Lincoin Administration Kentucky will be with the South in less than sixty cays. The Southern Rights men are desirous of peace, but they will not be unprepared to defend their rights and liberties, whenever they may be assalied.

We subjoin the following letter to the New York Heraid, written from this elty, nnder date of August 15, 1861. It diecloses clearly the plaus of the Lincoin party, and coming from a supporter of Lin coin, its predictions are entitled to much weight:

[From the Correspondence N. V. Herald 1 OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. Menacing Attitude of Tennessee—Intended in wasion of Kentucky—Demand for the Dis persion of the Union Soldiers in Kentucky

persion of the Union Soldiers in Kentucky. From what I can glean from the leaders here, I understand that Nelson's plan for furnishing arms to the East Tennessecans will have to give blace to another, which it is proposed shall be inaugurated by the Kentneky Legislature. This pian is somewhat allied to that of which I have given you notice—the calling out of a provisional army. It is proposed that the Legislature shall station troops on the Southern border of the State to enforce the blockade and protect her interests. For this purpose it

of the State to enforce the blockade and protect her interests. For this purpose It is designed to legalize the Home Guard and disband the State Gnard.

The Rebeis want but little encouragement to inaugurate a war like that in Missouri, of the guerrilla kind, and it is hoped this sort of action will avoid that. It may prove so. My own opinion is, that Tennessee will not give us time to do this, and nessee will not give us time to do this, and it is thought by many that they will havade Kentucky before the Legisiature meets, disarming the few Home Guard companies along the Southern line, and place their arms in the hands of the Kentucky Rebeis. That such is the policy of the Tennesseeans, persons likely to be well informed have told me, and with the 50,000 men under arms in her borders, I do not know why she may not do so. A Major Fulkersou, holding command in the force in Fentress counly, Ky., has been heard to say that it was the policy of Tennessee to invade Kentneky if the troops now at Crab Orchard and Bryantsville are not dispersed. He said they could enter Kentucky with 25,000 men. It is well known they are gathering men. It is well known they are gathering along the line, expressing the determina-tion not to allow Tennessee to be made the

battle ground, but to carry the war into Kentucky. I learn that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has written to Magoffin on this subject, demanding a dispersion of the United States soldiers in Kentucky, ora disavowal of any Intention to invade East Tennessee. Gov. Magoffin will in a day or two, promulgate his proclamation for the dispersing of these troops. It will not be heeded.

Camp Dick Robinson. We understand that the Commissioner appointed by Gov. Magoffin to the General Government have been instructed to protest against the occupation of Kentucky soil by the Federal troops, and are also authorized to request the disbandment of the forces now stationed at Camp Diek Robinson, in Garrard county. We earnestly trust that their mission may be successful, and civil war thus averted from our State-Gov. Magoffin will e : baust ali peaccfu efforts to seenre t'e disbandment of the Federal troops now encamped in Garrard county. If no satisfactory arrangement is effected by the Commissioners to Washington, it will then be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation, requesting the misguided individuals now at Camp Dick Robinson to return quietly to their homes, and not be guilty of the great crime of foreing war npon onr people. If Camp Dick Robinson is broken up, and Lincoln troops are kept ont of Kentncky, we will most certainly have peace. If not, we will have war.

The abolition papers of Cincinnsti are swift apologists for the ontrages committed at Camp Robinson, alias Camp Hoskins, in Kentucky, and have regular correspondents in said Camp. They cali them Union volunteers. That is they are to be used to help King Lincoln to subju-

Letter from Gen. Lucius Desha.

We subjoin a letter from Gen. Lucius Desha, to the editors of the Louisville Democrat, correcting the misrepresentations in regard to the recent stoppage of the shipments of arms and munitlons of war to the Lincoln encampment in Garrard county. The people of Harrison are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of neutrality, and, in our opinion, their recent action was right, patriotle, and is lindorsed by every true man in Kentucky. The following is the letter referred to: CTNTHIANA, KT., Ang. 20, 1861.

Messrs. Harney, Hughes & Co: GENTLEMEN: —I ask yon to do me the justice to correct a misrepresentation contained in an article in your paper of Sunday last under the head of "Another Ontrage." It is not true that thirteen car loads of arms, including six pleces of artiflery were stopped here and sent back

loads of arms, including six pleces of artillery, were stopped here and sent back to Covington. It is not true that I "demanded of Mr. Bowier a written guarrantee that no more arms would be brought to Kentucky by the General Government, threatening that if it was done again the road would be destroyed."

The facts, of which the article referred to is an entire perversion, are as follows: Mr. Bowler spent last Friday in Cynthiana. Having stated to a number of citizens that, learning the day previous there had been

learning the day previous there had been shipped from Covington arms and muni tions for Hoskins' Cross Roads, in Garrard county, the train having them aboard then at Falmouth, he had ordered them to be taken off at that point and sent back to Covington, and that he had resolved no wherenon I suggested to Mr. Bowler, with a view to satisfy the community, that it would be well to suffer an examination of the train to be made, to which he readily complied. A committee of two gentlemen made the examination and reported that no

arms or munitions were on the train.

I beg leave to add that I hold no commission, as intimated by you, from the Governor. The only commission I hold is Governor. The only commission I hold is from the freemen of my connty, as their representative in the General Assembly, the great majority of whom, I am happy to say, are in favor of maintaining, in letter and spirit, the doctrine of nentrality.

In conclusion, I hope you will pardon the for angular of the interest. me for suggesting the propriety of being a little more careful in penuing articles for publication calculated to do injustice to individuals, merely npon the statement a "passenger." LUCIUS DESHA.

Gen. Pope's War Policy.

The war policy of Gen. Pope will doubt iess hereafter be the war policy of the Administration. For an alleged ontrage committed by certain citizens of Marion county, Missonri, Gen. Pope stations his army at Paimyra, the county-seat, and levies a tax npon the people sufficient to may all the expenses of the troops—and declares that the occupation of the county will continue nntil the marauders who fired upon a rail road train are capture 1 and surrendered to the military authorities. The innocent are made to suffer for the gullty, and for an ontrage committed by a few individuals, which might have been redressed by an appeal to the legal anthorities, Gen. Pope holds an entire community responsible, and imposes upon the people heavy taxation, and declares officially, that unless the people of the county in which his troops are stationed, furnish them daily with sufficient provisions for their sustenance, that

The following is the procismation of Gen. Pope. We commend it to the serlons consideration of the people of Kentucky:

[From the Quincy Whig, 17th. Gen. Hurlbut, at Gen. Pope's order, it is presumed has issued the following interesting proclamation to the county authorities of Marion county, Missonri:

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE, PALMYRA, Mo., Aug. 11, 1861, County Authorities of Marion county, Mo .: By command of my superior officer, I have accupied your county seat. By like command, I require you to deliver every morning before 9 o'clock A. M., to Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Illinoise Regiment, the Following rations for his command:

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.
Salt pork or bacon	412 bs
Or in lieu thereof,	
Fresh beef	687 Tbs
Corn meal	687 lbs
Beans	41 gris
Or rice	55 lbs
Coffee	
Sugar (brown, dry)	81/2 Ths
Vinegar	
Soap	
Sait	11 qris
Potatoes, or mixed vegitable	diet550 ths
Molases	
Wood	1/2 cord
Corn in ear	
Water sufficient for comu	nand, to be
han'ed.	1 897 1

If these articles are promptly furnished receipts will be given by Col. Smith. If not furnished, they will be taken from the most convenient persons and places, and the regiment will be billited upon the city of Palmyra, in private honses, according to the convenience of the regiment. If your authorities wish to avoid this

great evil and inconvenience, you will fni-fill this order.

The county of Marion will also be responsible, and compelled to pay all expenses of transportation, &c., for this axpedition, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the mar auders tion, and of its support while here. This occupation will continue until the mar auders who fired upon the train, and those who, in open day, disurmed Mr. Wilson, are captured and surrendered to the military authorities, and will be rigidly enforced. It the county authorities cannot be found, or are nn-willning to act, the authorities of the city of Palmyra will be required to fill this order, and render their charges sgalnst the county. All persons who know of parties engaged in the above eriminal acts, are required to give sworn information to us, or to Col. Smith, commanding Sixteenth Regiment.

Brigadier General, U. S. A.

By F. Alliare, Serg't Major.

The following significant facts are from the special Washington correspondent of the Baitimore Exchange:

from the special Washington correspondent of the Baitimore Exchange:

It is now slmost beyond conjecture that two squadrons, or full companies, of Federal cavalry, were captured on last Thurkday afternoon, within two miles of Alexandria, by two regiments of Confederates. The eavalry had on some nuknown pretext made prisoners of several citizens of the county, and bronght them into Alexandria; they then returned to make more arrests. Meantime, one of their prisoners escaped, and reaching the Confederate sconts, put them in possession of these facts; the result was a trap and a capture.

You remember the sneers of several of the leading Republican journals of New York, at the "faring sumptuously every day" of the Confederate army at Manassas, and how much they had to tell, "on distinguished anthority," of the melancholy experience of Prince Napoleon among the covers and decanters of Beauregard.

Now this I know, that on the Prince's return from Manassas, not only the officers of his snite but the French Minister, freely declared that his breakfast with Beauregard was delightinl—the best he had in America. After breakfast he was invited to review six brigades under Johnston, Beauregard, and their respective staffs; and besides his general commendation, expressed in high terms of the appearance of the troops, manifested in a partienlar manner his admiration of the cavalry, which he explicitly declared to be equal, in men and horses, to the best in Europe. Eighten hundred passed before him in a body.

LETTER FROM SIMPSON COUN. TY.

County Court Day-Speech of Col Grider-He avows himself in favor of the Lincon Government-Reply by R. J. Smith, Esq., &c.

by R. J. Smith, Esq., &c.

Franklin, Kr., Aug. 20, 1861.

Mr. Editor.—Times on the South Kentacky border are growing very earnest; with a glimpse, now and tace, ominons of war. Yesterday being onr Simpson County Court day, several hundreds were in town; partly on business, and partly to disense news and hear public speaking.

The reported non intercourse between Kentacky and Tennesse, said to be declared partly on account of treacherons violations of our neutrality by certain aidels and abettors of Teunessee Torles, was subject of varied remarks.

eet of varied remarks. Several fights, from private grudges and personal insult, occurred about town, in which some half dozen were badiy hurt:

thus serving to give small vent to a prevalent war-spirit.

Col. Grider was here, onr Congressional Representative. He was among the civilians at the famous Manassas Race.

It is reported the Honorable gentleman, in the hurry of the moment, had the mis-

at the famous Manasas Ruces.

It is reported the Honorable gentleman, in the hurry of the moment, had the mis fortune to lose his had.

A hard joker is said to have told the Colonic yesterday, that he thought he could have played cards on his cout tali, it stuck out so straight, at these terrible "Sumilay races!" Truth, it was our quaint country; man, "Bill R—."

In the atternoon, to a densely crowded Court Monae, comprising men of all parties, Mr. Grider spoke—commencing, by boldly denying that he had voted for men and money as had been charged. Subsequently, he avowed, that he voted for the "Two hundred and fifty million loan bill!" simply with, the view of supplying the government exigency? But that he "stood ready to have coted for the \$400,000,000, and 400,000 men, as called for by the President!" But that he voted ney to the 500,000 men, because not demanded in the message.

He declared, with great emphasis, that he for one expected to pay his part of the direct tax! At this a storm of hisses greeted the speaker from all parts of the room, frustrating him considerably. Gradually recovering from the shock, he assumed a warlike sppearame, vowing his layalty to the Frederic Government, and boldy advo-

warlike sppearance, vowing his byalty to the Federal Government, and boldly advo-cating the establishment of a Home Guard, to be armed with General Governme guns to preserve pure and resist, on Ken-tucky soil, any that seek to war on the Unland States; smrming that he for one, amid these perilons times (whatevercourse in the conflict others might think best), intended, upon his part, to stand unto death by the stars and stripes i Thus ended this remarkable harangue,

without any distinguishable normar of applause, yet with deep and shiding displeasure marked upon the countenrness of nany who were his supporters in June

last.

One who voted for him, Richard J.

Smith, Esq., being vociferously called for,
expressed binaself much disappointed in
Col. Grider's course; and, before winding
np, made many able and elequent remarks
in favor of Southern Rights. His speech large crowd yet left, the incorable Union ists having already concord.

Respectfully,
AMERICUS ALPIA.

FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Recruiting for Camp Joe Holt under Difficulties—An Incident on the Cars.

[Correspondence of the Louleville Courler.] Bowling Grans, Kr, Bowling Gram, KY, Aug. 21, 1861.

Editors Louisaille Courier. Several days siace, one of the Lincoln recruiting officers for Camp Joe Holt, had a file of DUFES in company with him, awaiting the cars for Louisville, at one of the small stations, just above Cave City. The following incident will prove that they were dupes in fact, but promising spirits, rather too nobic and true for the Federal service: Certain friends happened to meet them, and on making luquiry as to their destination and intentions, they replied that they were going into camp near Louisville, and purpose to defend Kentucky. This was denied in the most emphatic terms by their friends, which led to another urgent interview with the officer. He was forced to make this acknowl-

cer. He was forced to make this acknowledgment, which was yielded to which great reinctance: "You will, perhaps, have to go into Indiana, for convenience suks, to drill; and it may be, while there, take an oath to support the Federal Government." This was but the torch to the fuel, brought with the warning voice of friends. The speaker for the squad, seized his bowleknife and sprang toward the officer, followed by his comrades. The cars just now arrived. The Lincolnite sought and gained the ladies apartment just ahead of his Indignant recruits, who still pressed er. He was forced to make this acknowlhis indignant recruits, who still pressed after, and were (n'y stayed from taking their jnst revenge, by the earnest solicita-tions of a venerable old Tennesscan, who praised their daring and courage, but begraised their features, and the boys gathered up their baggage, and The boys gathered up their baggage, and the boys gathered to

returned to their homes, and piedged to berald forth the real intent of Lineoin hirelings in the midst of their neighbors. Yonrs, &c., LEX.

Neutrality-A Move in the Right Directon.

We have been informed, that quite a nnmber of gentlemen of this city, leaders of the Union party, have, since the movement on the part of Lincoln and his friends, in this the part of Lincoln and his friends, in this State to violate the nentrality, expressed themselves in terms of strong disapprobation with reference to that conrae of policy; and assert that they will ally themselves to that portion of onr people who have determined to adhere to the neutrality, and if they must fight will fail into the ranks of those who will assist in its maintenance. they must fight will fall into the ranks of those who will assist in its maintenance. Looking to this end, therefore, a consultation was had, between Coi. Caleb Walton, and W. W. Trimble, Esqs., on the part of the Union parly, and Gen. Desha and W. W. Cleary, Esqs., on the part of the State Rights men, and after a free interchange of views, it was found that there was no clash opinion as to the necessity of adherence and maintenance of neutrality. These generals of opinion as to the necessity of adherence and maintenance of nentrality. These genticmen cannot be changed from Unionists into coercionists, nor can they be driven from the position of nentrality which the people of the State agreed so unanimously to sustain. It has given us peace and quiet, and the people will never change their position, to satisfy the few men in their party who are anxious to obtain offices in Lincoln's army, and that army to be made up of men from the ranks of the Union up of men from the ranks of the Union party.

We have also been informed that a meet-

we have also been informed that a meeting will be held in Parls, composed of gentlemen from both parties, from Lexington, Nicholasville, Covington, Falmouth, Cynthiana and Paris, for the purpose of giving expression of their sentiments with reference to the proposed innvoation upon the laws of the State of Kentucky. We hope the move will prove successful.—[Cynthiana Nows

Letter from Woodford county-Public Meeting—Protest against the further Shipment of Arms over the Louisville and Lexington Railrond—If done the Road must take the consequences

WOODFORD COUNTY, Ang. 22.

Editors Louisville Courier: At a meeting of the citizens of Woodford county, held this day at Midwey, it was resolved that we protest against any shipment of arms or munitions of war over the railroad to Lincoln's troops in Garrard or other points, and that if any more are sent; the road will have to take the consequences.

WOODFORD.

The Sock Business.

Since the can for socks for onr young brave soldiers now fighting for Constitutional Liberty and equal rights in the South, has been made, we learn, that the patriotic indies of Harrison, of all parties, have entered upon the knitting business with a hearty good will, and in a short time, more than the required number from Harrison, will be reported ready for shipment.

ment.
Ladies, don't forget to work your name in the socks you are kultting for our brave boys, and when they are finished, wash and Iron them neatiy, and deliver them to Ferry Wherritt, the Cierk of the County Court, who will forward them to Loniaville.—[Cynthiana News.

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED,-Ladies or gentlem requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, be-tween Third and Fourth, north side, five access bove Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College nd Havana-plan Lotteries for sale, or for warried to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. A. BLAND. sep30 dtf

ADVICE.—As the hot season is approach ing, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "MeLean" Strengthening Cordial and Blood Parifier.' It will parify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtnes in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to ali, try it! It is delieious to take. See the advertisement in another coinma. an. 5-dlm.

To Cash Buyens .- la conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbough, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for each at a very heavy reduction. Thele stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which hey would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock s one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Piliow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Aliendale Spreade, White Goods in all their varieties, Embrolderles and Lace Goods. Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other decirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cush buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep lways on hand a very large assortment of cabinet farniture of every description at whol sale and retail, cheep for cash. Their motte squick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 802 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

To the Ladine-Fresh Importation of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season. consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed lines lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, erape ba rege, all colors; embroidered English ber ge, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pincapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percels and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 16-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cettor

All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S,

m37 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

MUSIC TEACHER. A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach Rearo, Gultur, Harp, Meloceen, Violin, Flute, c., and the art of Vocalization, desires a sister to neither in a "chool, or in prayer familie". Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, I o shall I. Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED, By two young ladies to leach small children and do fine sewing, or embruliery. Prefer going Address S. M., Box 15, also 77; Louisvi le P. O.

REMOVAL.

J MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and Co. EXCHANGE OFFICE from F fth, to vourth street in the National Rotel Bulkilor, adjoining the office of the Rotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and n we somers. Orders for Tickets in the popular Kentucky State Lotte y oy in dior otherwise, saali receive prompt allent on addressed (F. J. MOORE, au23 dtm ist Loulaville, Ky.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart. CARD.

CARD.

R. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Che-t, Ac., has arrived in Lo lisville, and taken rooms at the Leuisville Hotel, whereon and after Bauarday, the 2th inst., he will be glad to receive all persons who may be sufferling from any affection of the Th.oat, Lungs or Heart, to the ireate ent of which diseases his practice is exclusively confined.

au 23 dif

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

CO CO TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF OWING to damage to a bridge near Sonora by the fre-hit of gesterday, th's Company will not be ablt to rec ive any freights nnill Monday, 2th linst, W. F. HARKIS and 3. Agent L. & N. R. R.

FOR RENT, THE Dwelling House I now occupy, on the will sou haide of Ch shout street, between Fifth 1991, and Sixth, recently painted and papered.

W. H. DULANEY. NOTICE.

POSTAGE STAMPS of the rew issue will be exhanged for an equivalent amount of the old
at the Cashier's Office for three days commencing
Aug 22d. On and after 35 h August the Old Stamps
will not be received in payment of postage on malt
matter sent from this office
au22 ds.

JOHN J. SPEED, P. M.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, Ill for Real Es ate in the Fouth JAS. B. BURKS, au21 dtf Near Louisville, Ky.

SHELBY COUNTY FAIR WILL commence on MONDAY, Ang Sith, and continue five days on Monday there will be some fast Tutting Horses from a distance to trot against time. Also several rings for speed and

lyle. Stables during the Pair #1 25, or 40 cents per day, auzl 04 L. W. 5M1TH, Sec'y, \$15 REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Joficreon county, a BLACK MARE, heavy act, white spot on her nose and one white hind foot. I will pay he above reward if delivered to me. For the third if caught and convicted. I will pay a reward of \$500, aul9 dtf. CIDER AND WINE MILLS. WE are making a plain, substantial Mil, for either hand or horse power. It has no cog-wheels or genring of any kind. The grinding cylin-der is arranged like that of a threshing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is at-tached without expense.

tached without expense.

Price at f.ctory, \$25. Discount to dealers.

A. H. PATCS & CO.

Kentucky Agricultural Works,

Mar>et street, bet. Presion and Jackson.

STRAYED From the Subscriber, living in Trigg County, Ey., three miles north of Roaring Spring, Ky., on the 12th day of July isst, one BAY HOREZ about elabten years oud—right eye out crest fallen, and shod before when he left. One BAY MARE, nine years old, had a few saddle marks, and small pake mark on left side of neer. Also, one BAY HOREZ WULE, two years old. Any person who will take shem up, or give information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

Address

Address
JOHN A. MILLER,
Roaring Spring, Trizg Co. Ky.

I. O. O. F. OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. rs and Members of the R. W. G. En campment of Kentneky: To the University and American Control of the University Patriagra, You are hereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentecky, In the city of Louisville, an Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 18si, at 8 o'clock A.M., for the porpose of cleeting a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States rice William B. Mason, deceased. SAMUEL L. ADAMS.

WILLIAM WHIE, G. Scribe.

Sys, and when they are finished, wash and iron them neatly, and deliver them to Perry Wherritt, the Cierk of the County Court, who will forward them to Louisville.—
[Cynthiana News.

GEO. N. SANDERS.—The New York Herald states the balance of Geo. N. Sanders' account shows a deficit of \$5,265 only itstand of 21,000 as reported.

Can't you come down another five?

\$200 BEWARD.

RANAWAY from my Farm, in Logan county, Ky., nine wiles south of Respectively. Is compared to the list of Respectively. Its county, Wesley is about twenty-reinty reas of account shows a deficit of \$5,265 only its stand weights two hundred bounds. It will give a reward of \$169 exch if staken ont of the State, \$60 exch if staken ont of the State, \$60 exch if staken is any county border. Ing on the Orio Pitch, or \$5 acch if staken is any county border. Ing on the Orio Pitch, or \$5 acch if staken is any county border. Ing on the Orio Pitch is accounty. Its standard is constituted in the State, and conductively accounty. Its standard is constituted in the State, and conductively accounty. Its standard is constituted in the State, and conductively account in the State in the Stat

Education IL

Presbyterian Female, School-Will commence Monday, Seek 6th, under the charge of Prof. Barton assisted by Mass Ben-

A. A. GORDON, Chr. Shelbyville Female College.

REV. D. T. STUART, REV. GEO. J. REED. REV. GEG. J. REED.

Till E next seed on of this Institution will open on
Monday, the 3d Seviember. The Principale
have never been better prepared to conduct this
School on neces felly, and they invite those deliring
it formation as to Terms. See, apply for circulars.
Sheloyvide, Ky., Aug. 224, 1861. au 33 deliver. NOTICE.

DUBLIC Examination of applicants for admission into the Female and Male High Schools of Louisville will take place on Monday, id September proximo. Examination of applicants for the former will be held at the Scholbuidting, corner of Center and Walm's treets, and the examination of applicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. A lapplicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. A lapplicants who failed at the last examination for admission into either of the Schools will as also be farmished with cards for another trial.

Cards of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Saturday preceding the examination.

AB disk. J. P. vill EEN, Sec. R. T. P. S.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON, Will resume her School for Girls and Boy. a Monda. Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three door north of Co-shut, cashide.

Terms—made known or application. cut? de-

Masonic University. LAGRANGE, KY. THE ensules seed on at this institution will open on Wednesday September 6th, 1861. The President will take ten boarders in his family. Butly applications necessary. Address and day of JUHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Prest.

Eminence College. FOR MALES AND PEMALES. THIS Institution, located 40 miles from Louis-ville, on the Frankfort Rathroad, with com-name its next ression on Monday, the 9th of Sep-

nine is next reason on monary, section of Sections.

Thus, Boarding and In tien (26 weeks) #75.

Chailogues, containing Lr. T. S. Bell's able Address, can be obtained at L. A. Civil's and F. A. Crun, 'e bookst-re, or on application to W. S. Cruner, Emineace, Ky. Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIE will re recumed in this institution on the first Mo das I beptember. Payment sinvariable required in advance. MRS. ELIZA FIELD WILL resume her School on the ist MONDAY in Sectember. Terms made known on application at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors south of Breadway.

anil dil Grace Church Female School.

MISSES FMITH, PRINCIPALS. THE Ninth Soudon of this School will control on the 9th Somptember, 1831. Inquire Principals, at Dr. Breen's, next door to Churc's, on Gray street, near Preston, au. 9 alies

V. WOMACK wishes to instruct a small class and Makhematic.

Residence on Brownshare athematics, ice on Brownshoro road, in rest of Fat-Terms adapted to the pressure of the aul9 dis

WANTED. A POUTHERN LADY, well qualified to tend.
A the English branches and innior pupils in husics and Freech, wou dilke a situation in some school or family. Rutofactory references as to qualifiest can be obtained by ad freeling and the situation of the state of the stat Louisville Female Institute.

MR. & MRS. PERING, Assisted by their daughter, MISS CORNELIA S. PERING, alaut street, between Second and Third. Till E. Thirty-first (Sist.) Seadon of this Institution will commence ou Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861, aug. 17-dlm.

TEACHER WANTED. OR an Academy in the interior of Kentucky A Southern lady, canable of teaching French iddr-as G., box 58, Louisville Post-office, ly27 dtf.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. JAMES MCBURNIE respectfully anneances to his old patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this sustingtion, and will begin its next vasion on the first Monday in reptember. The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to prepare toys for business and commercial pursuits. A few pupils can be twice into his family to board, For Roard, Tuttion, &c., 1979 for ten months. The School year will be divided into two scasions of five months each.

of five mosths each.

No popil received for less than a resion, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of season is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further partirular, address aulfidlm JAS, McBURNIE, Lousville P.O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies, WILL begin its next session on the 10th of Sestember. For circulars or further infirmation, apply to the Principal.

REV. G BECKETT, aul2 dim St. Mathewa, Jefferson co., Ky.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE W.E. the Trustees, have the pleasure of an nouncing to the public, that Dr. O. L. L. KON. AED and his daughters have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patents, [18]. The next session will commence August 56th, [18].

Por Boarl, Tuillon, Ac. for the scholarity year, or session of ten months, \$120,

Tuillon for day scholars the same as heretofore charged. No publi will be received for less than a ression,

niless by special agreement: and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted lilness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres. of the Brard.

FOREST ACADEMY, BY B. H. M'COWN.

au10 d1m

WILL begin its next session the 10th September. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, empracing such practical branches as Rock-keeping, Surveying, &c., for ten months, indulisence la regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Vemale Academy of the highest order, the 13th September, within % mile. alle.

The same teachers will give instruction in bot leadenies, when desired, in Music and French.

Address me. at O'Bannon's P. O. Jefferson co. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

BARDSTOWN, KY. TUDIES will be resumed in this Institution usual on the first MONDAY of September Nusual on the first MONDAY of September.
Thung Pra Suspon of The Monrae—Matriculation fee, \$10 Board, Tuition, Washing, &c., \$160; Phrisicians fee, \$3.
Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the pretent time, payment for each half session will be required invariably in advance. No student will causequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$40, if the student is to be farmished with clothing by the Colene.

TilOS, O'NEIL, S. J., President.
au7 dim&w4 au7 dlm&w4

FOR RENT, MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the ex-bility treme end of Fontri street. The house has every co.vw.lence and comiser, including wat-works. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well tocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasis age.

An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Mainstreets every hour for Uedar II II.

Kens law to a good tenant, 'apply to audit Collis ORMSBY, Main et. SELLING OFF AT COST.

AND NO HUMBUG. A Splendid Stock of Summer Boots, Shoes and Gaiters AT COST PRICES.

WE offer our entire stock of SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES and Walters AT COST for Cash until fortner notice. Cur stock is large, new and complete, having been recently purchased at very fow figures for each. MERWIN & CALE. No. 338 West Market street, no. 338 West Market street, and between Third and Fourth, sonth side, and

OF DRY GOODS.

Office Louisville Union Benevolent

Office Louisville Union Benevolent
Association.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. ...
THE members of the Steamboat Captains' Union
Benevolent Association are hereby notified
that an election for a vent Directors, to provide
that an election for a vent Directors, to provide
that an election for a vent Directors, to provide
that an election for a vent Directors, to provide
that an election for a vent Directors, and the captain
this election for a vent and the member of the country of the country

NEW MADRID, Mo., Aug. 15.

'To Major General Fremont, U. S. Army. Commanding V. S. forces in Missouri: SIR: Capt. Charles Price, of the Misson Sir: Capt. Charles Price, of the Missonri-State Guard, has received a letter from Messers. B. S. Card and Wm. M. Price, dated Cape Girardeau, August 10, 1861, in which they write: "The Colonel says that if you attack Commerce to-night, he will hang us." With the note there is another recognized to he in the handwriting of Col. C. C. Marsh, and of which the following is an exact cony: exact copy :

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FONCES, CAPE GIRARDBAU, Aug. 10, 1861. Sin: Your relatives have written you the above note. It is true. If you injure the people of Commerce or their property, I will hang them and take a bitter revenge on

you in other respects.
C. C. Marsh, Col. Commanding U. S. Forces, Cape Girardean

The gentlemen held by Coi. Marsh are The gentlemen held by Coi. Marsh are, as I am credible informed, cinzens of this State, and unconnected in any way with military operations. Even were they so counceted in a mauner justifying their being made prisoners of war, the articles of war and army regulations of the United States require humane treatment of prisoners.

I also learn that the detachment of Col I also learn that the detachment of Col. Marsh's troops which captured Mr. Wm. M. Price, wantouly burned his father's rehouse, and took away a large quantity of corn and sixty mules. Sim lar outrages are believed to ave been very lately committed at the farm of Gen. N. W. Watkins, near Cape Girardeau, and also by Col. Marsh's troops.

I therefore, in the interest of humanity, lay these matters before you and request a

lay these matters before you and request a frank answer to these inquiries:

Does the couduct of Col. Marsh and his troops meet your approvai?

If not, what steps do you propose to take in respect to the gnilty parties and in order to prevent the repetition of such con-

It is the desire of the Missonri State au-thorities to conduct the present war ac-cording to civilized usages, and any depar-ture from them by Missouri forces will be promptly punished by their officers, if

aware of it.

I deem it proper to add that on seeing
Col. Marsh's letter, I immediately justructed the General commanding the Missonri
State Guard in this district to hold in close custody a number of prisoners recently taken by him and belonging to your forces. Should Col. Marsh's further treatment of Messrs. Curd and Price necessitate the hasging of any of those prisoners, in retaliation, I am content that impartial men shall judga who is morally responsible for their melancholy fate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. C. REYNOLDA,

Acting Governor of Missouri.

To Col. C. C. Marsh, Commanding United States forces, Cape Girardeau: Sir: I inclose for your information a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to Major-General Fremont.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS.

Acting Governor of Missouri. papers nrue that the direct tax of the Lin' coln Government is a mere trifle-only one doilar extra to each man, woman, and child. Is that a trifle? How many poor men are there who never have an extra dollar, who are only able, by their daily labor. to pay their rent and feed their families. The tax is only one dollar per head, and a poor man, with a family of ten or fifteen, will have ten or fifteen dollars to pay. That's a trifle, is lt?

CONTRABAND. - On Friday last, J. W. Neville, of this place, with a detachment of ten or twelve arined men, arrested to wagons, it Saloma, Taylor co., containing jeans suppose ed to be destined for the Southern Confedeed to be destined for the Southern Confederacy. In consequence the Secessionists became indignant, and threatened to interfere, and Mr. Neville, fearing an attack, procured reinforcements from the New Market Home Gnard. On Saturday, twelve Secethers, armed with shot guns, rifles, &c., started for Saloma, but getting scared at the large number of Lincoln markets there, turned back, and threatened to send to Greensburg after a cannon and more men there, turned back, and threatened to send to Greensburg after a cannon and more men. Hearing this, ten members of the Independent Guards, of this place, started for the "seat of war" on Saturday night. On Sanday, Mr. Neville received a dispatch from Marshal Williamson, of Danville, ordering the wagons to he released, saying that he had examined and then passed them.

On Monday, however, Mr. Cotton sent a gentleman up from Lonisville, and npon learning the state of affairs, the agent im-mediately took the train for Glasgow, intending to capture and stop them the Lebanon Central Kentuckian.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE -The schoone Addine, Captain Smith, from Nassau N. P., successfully ran the blockade at Fernandina ou Thursday last. The schooner was chased and fired at several times by a vessel blockading the port. The crusier also lowered her boats and went in pursuit of the schooner, which they thought had run on a shock but which they thought had run on a shoal, but a sudden squall, coming up, compelled them to return to their vessel, to better se-enre their own safety. The Adaline, however, continued on her course, and arrived safely in Fernandiua on Thursday. The cargo of Adaline consists of coffec, cigars, fruit, &c., and is worth between forty and

fifty thousand dollars.

The Adaline brought as passengers, J. A.
G. Gerry, and several other officers who had
resigned from the United States Navy.
They arrived here Saturday, by the Guif
Road, and left the same day for Richmond,
to tender their services to the Confederate
Government

Government.
This is the second time the Adaline has enconntered the blockading squadron and passed it successfully both times. We set Captaln Smith down a trump.—[Savannah Republican, Aug. 19.

The following paragraphs are from

the New York Day Book. The Harrishurg Telegraph charges that some of the Captains of the three month's regiments received gold and silver to pay their men hul sold the specie and paid the men in country bank notes.

Three thousand cheers for Maine! The Democracy of every county in the State has held a public meeting and passed resolutions in opposition to the no compromise war of the Republicans. The following is one of the resolutions lately passed at a meeting in Gorham.

Resolved, That we are in favor of other meets the markets at d bayonets to win

means than muskets and bayonets, to win the love of our fellow citizens, and bring them back to live with us as hrethren of one

them back to live with us as hrethren of one common country.

The Distinction.—Major B. F. Walson, who was among the first to volunteer for the defense of the Capital, and who manched with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment through Baltimore to the protection of Washington, has been removed from the office of Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., and a Republican stay-at-home partian put in his place. The removal of Mojor Watson shows that the President recognizes the distinction between supporting the Government and supporting his Administration. Democra's are told that it is treasonable in them to recognize the distinction to cover their reliest from the immediate field of battle. At this time the left wing of the Iowa regiment were brought up to support our brave men still in action, while two pieces of my battery were in advance on their right. The last effort was short and decisive, the enemy leaving the field and retiring down through the valley, covered by thick underbush to the right of the centre of the field of battle toward their camp on Wilson's Creek. After this we were unmolested, and our forces were drawn off the field in good order under Major Sturgis, who had assumed command directly after General Lyon's death.

The report of the Iowa Regiment were brought into the cover their relreat from the immediate field of battle. At this time the left wing of the Iowa regiment were brought in the iowa regiment were brought into the enemy, also sadly disported to the intention to ever their relreat from the immediate field of battle. At this time the left wing of the Iowa regiment were brought in the enemy, also sadly discover their relreat from the immediate field of battle. At this time the left wing of the Iowa regiment were brought in the enemy, also sadly discover their relies to the intention, while two pieces of my battle. At this time, the left wing of the Iowa regiment we

The War in Missouri—Official Report — Federal Casualties—Dissensious Among Union Troops.

The St. Lonis papers of Thursday are received, from which we glean a few more statements and reports of the late hattle, though it is very evident that facts are suppressed. For instance, look at the official report of Sigel's hrigade. It is concise enough, but no one can even guess at its numerical strength, whether sald hrigade consisted of two, three, four, or five regiments. It will also be seen that the Colonel of the Kansas regiment calis the Colonel of the Iowa regiment all sorts of hard names, making it very evident from what appears in the Union papers of the bickerings of the Union troops, that disunion and anarchy prevails. Where's Fremont?

Why don't he give 'em Jesse? The annexed reports are taken from the St. Louis Republican. That paper says there are 30,000 Federal troops in and around St. Louis, but does not say one word about the vandalism and reign of terror existing in the suburbs, not a word of protest against driving cilizens with their amilies from their homes, and converting city and country residences into barracks for Lincoln soldiers. The Republican, like the Democrat, is a convenient tool of the Despot's:

Report of Henry Zeis, Captan Commanding Second (Sigel's) Brigade. Sin: In compliance with your order, I state that the number of killed in the late battle at Wilson's Cresk is fifteen, of which

no doubt exists that they were really kill-ed. The number wounded is twenty, and missing two hundred and thirty-me.— Among the latter, several may have been killed and wounded, of which we have no

"It is due to state that at the time these reports were called in, General Sigel was not in camp, having gone to St. Louis, and that he has therefore not had an opportunity to make a full report. Report of James Totten, Captain Second Ar-

tillery, Commanding Light Company F, Second Artillery.

In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report rela-tive to the part taken by my company, in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10th,

Light Company F, Second Regiment of Artillery marched in company with the other troops comprising General Lyon's command, from Springfield, on the evening of Friday, Angust 9th, for the position occupied by the enemy. Early on the foliowing morning (Aug. 10, 1861,) the camp of the Southern army was discovered about one mile and a haif south of the head of Gen Lyon's column, and soon after the inone mile and a haif south of the head of Gen. Lyon's column, and soon after the in-fantry of our advance was fired upon by the pickets of the enemy. From this time our march, as directed by General Lyou In per son, lay through a small wheatfield, across a kill and down in a small valley which de-bouches into that through which Wilson's Greek runs at the point immediately occu-pied by the front of the enemy, and just where the main road to Springfield enters where the main road to Springheid enters the valley. Keeping somewhat to the west, our advance crossed this road along the foot of the hill, and soon afterwards our skirmlehers found those of the enemy, and

he battle opened.

Here the left section of my hattery, nnder Lient. Sokaiski, was at first brought to bear upon the enemy in the woods in front and shortly afterwards the other four pieces were thrown forward into battery to the right on higher ground. A few rounds from the artillery assisted the infantry of our advance in driving the enemy back from their aret position, and they fell back towards the crests of the hills nearer and immediately over their own come. and immediately over their own camp. I now conducted my battery up the hill to the left and front, and soon found a position where I brought it into battery directly over the northern portion of the enemy? ly over the northern portion of the enemy's camp. The camp of Gen. Rains (as I after camp. The camp of Gen. Rains (as I afterwards learned,) lay directly beneath my front and to the left very close to my position, and a battery of the enemy to my front and right within easy range of my guns. The camp of Gen. Rains was entirely deserted, and therefore my first efforts were directed against the battery of forts were directed against the battery of the enumy to the right and front. The left half hattery was then brought into posi-tion, but the right half battery in reality occupying the most tavorable ground, was principally directed against the enemy's battery, although the whole six pieces, as

opportunity occurred, played upon the en-emy's guns. As the position of the ene-my's guns were masked, the gunners of my's guns were masked, the gunners of my pieces were obliged to give direction to their pieces by the flash and smoke of the opposing artificry. In the meantime the battle was raging in the thick woods and underbrush to the front and right of the position occupied by my battery, and the lst regiment of Missouri Volunteers was being hard pressed. I now received an order from Gen. Lyon to move a section of my battery forward to the support of the 1st Missourl, which I did in person, coming into battery just in front of the of the 1st Missourl, which I did in person, coming into battery just in front of the right company of this regiment. Within two hundred yards of the position occupied by this section of my battery, a regiment of the enemy were in line with a Secession of the enemy were in line with a Secression flag and a Federal flag displayed together. This trick of the enemy caused me for a moment some uncertainty, fearing that by some accident a portion of our own troops might have got thus far in advance; but their fire soon satisfied me upon this head. I immediately opened upon them with canister from both pieces, in which service canister from both pieces, in which service I am happy to be able to say, I was ably and gelian:ly assisted by Captain Gordon Granger, Acting Assistant Adjutant Gen-eral, and 1st Lieutentant D. Murphy, 1st

Missouri Volunteers.

The next step in the progress of the battle was where the euemy tried to force his way no the road, passing along by their battery towards Springfield. This was an effort to lurn the left of our position on the hill where my hattery tirst cause into effort to lurn the left of our position on the hill where my hattery first came into position, and for a time the enemy seemed determined to execute his object. Four pleces of my battery were still in position here, and Captain Du Bois' battery of four pleces on the left, nearer the road. As the enemy showed himself, our infantry and artillery opened upon his ranks and drove him hack, and he appeared no more during the day.

the day.

Ahout this time, and just after the enemy Ahout this time, and just after the enemy had been effectually griven back as last mentioned, I met Gen. Lyon for the last time. He was wounded, he told me, in the leg, and I observed blood trickling from his leg. I offered him some hraudy, of which I had a small supply in my canteen, hut he declined, and rode slowly to the right and front. Immediately after he passed forward, Gen. Lyon sent me an order to support the Kansas Regiments on the passed forward, Gen. Lyon sent me an order to support the Kansus Regiments on the extreme right, who were being closely pressed by the enemy. I ordered Licut. Sokaleki to move forward with a section immediately, which he did, and most gal-lantly, too, relieving and saving the Kansas Regiments from being overthrown and driven back.

driven back.

After this the enemy tried to overwhelm ns by an attack of some eight hundred cavalry, which unobserved had formed below the crests of the hills to our right and rear. Fortunately some of our infantry companies and a few pieces of artilitry from my battery were in position to meet the demonstration, and drove off this cavalry with case. This was the only demonstration made by their cavalry, and it was so effete and ineffectual in its force and character to deserve only the appellation of child's play. Their cavalry is utterly worthless on the battle field.

The next and last point where the artillery of my battery was engaged was on the

right of the left wing of the low regiment and somewhat in their front. The battle was then, and had been for some time, very doubtful as to its results. Gen. Lyon was killed, and our forces had been all day en-gaged, and several regiments were broken and had retired. The enemy, also sadly dis-

already appeared in our pernmns, and we do not, therefore, deem it necessary to recapitulate it here. GRAND TOTAL OF KILLED, MISSING, AND

Capt. Plummer's Battery.
Capt. Billot's Co. D. 1st Cav'y.
Capt. Dubois' Battery.
First Missour! Volunteers.
Capt. Steel's Battery.
Capt. Carr's, Co. I, 1st Cavalry.
First Kanssa Volunteers.
Second Capt. Totten's, Co. F. 2d Artil'ry

721 223 291 Nearly all of the shove number of missing were taken prisoners by the Confederates, but they have heen released, with the exception of the officers, and have either arrived in camp or are stil under way. Some say they had to take the oath, and others say they had not. In consequence of the show release Maio Stratic quence of the above release, Major Sturgis has released all of his prisoners, without requiring the oath from them. It is expected that the officers still re-tained in Springfield will follow the privates

CAMP ROLLA, August 29, 1801. W. H. MERRITT, Lieut. Col. First Regimen.

Siu: In the Missouri Republican of the Isth inst., appears a communication over your signature, which purports to be a "Report of the part taken by the Iowa troops in the battle of Wilson's Creek." Your statements in regard to the part taken by yourself and your troops, I have no disposition to criticise at this time; but when you step ont of your way to make assertions derugatory of the conduct of the men of the First Kansas Regiment, than whom no troops exhibited more bravery, nor fought longer or harder, as their thinned ranks will abundantly demonstrate, you shall not go unrebuked. You say that as you "were advancing to engage the enemy, you met the Kansas First retreating in confusion," &c.

It is true that a considerable body of

troops—to whose command they belong, I will not, for obvious reasons, state—did rewill not, for obvious reasons, state—did retreat in great confusion about the time you were marching to the front, and it is quite probable that they "broke through yourline," as they did through that of the Kansas First and Kansas Second; but your charge that they were Kansas volunteers is false. The First Kansas engaged the enemy right of Capt. Totten's battery for nearly an hour before your regiment came up, and it maintained its ground, under a most terrific fire, during the whole engagement; and when the order to retreat from the field was given, they marched off in good order, and your charge to the contrary is, I repeat, a libel. If you desire it, I will refer you to a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, who will testify as to what troops veracity, who will testily as to what troops retreated in confusion; and then, if you have one spark of the honor of a soldier in your nature, you will promptly correct the

false impression which your hasty report has created.

The consolidated official report of the killed and wenneded, which will be published in a fey days by the commanding officer, will soubtless show the part taken by the several regiments engaged in that battle; and then a candid and impartial public can judge what troops "were in" the thickest of the fight, and under the most galling are.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

GEO, W. DEITZLER,

Colonel 1st Reg. Kansas Volunteers.

Letter from Gov. Harris in Reply to a Committee of Citizeus of Robert-son County.

We commend the following letter of the Governor of Tennessee to the Union men of onr State. It dispels several Republican alschoods and misrepresentations:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,) NASHVILLE, August 7, 1861.

Gentlemen: Your note of the 15th inst., asking "the removal of the Yankees from the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, and the stoppage of the trade in Cincinnati whisky and such other merchandise from came to hard this morning.

You also inform me that "freight trains loaded with articles not needed by the South will be stopped; and the removal of

the Yankees will be POSTPONED until your (my) wishes are known."

Fully appreciating, as I do, the loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good people of Robertson, I must be allowed to say that nelther the Government, or the people of any county of the State of Tennessee, have any lower to introduce the problem. any power to interdict or prohibit trade be-tween the States of the Confederacy or foreign Governments, except upon the principle of absolute military neces ity, and when it is done upon that principle, the order must issue from military commanders, and not from the people of the various countles. For the people of the various countles to undertake to control the matter, would involve interminable

and serious conflicts between the counties,

one county deciding upon free trade, and their people investing their capital in mer-chandize which another county resolves shall not be permitted to pass to the pur-chaser. Such conflicts between the people of the counties of the State caunot be tole rated
And as no order interdicting the impor and as no order interacting the impor-tation of merchandize to Tennessee has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, or any other military commander, you will allow the merchandize heretofore stopped allow the hierchaudize heretofore stopped at Springfield, to be forwarded to the own-ers and consignees. The propriety of pro-hibiting the importation of Cincinnati whicky and other articles, not of absolute necessity to the South, shall be considered and decided by the proper authorities in due time; but certainly the people of Springfield will not claim the right to determine for the people of the whole South what may or what may not be necessary to their comfort or convenience. So, antil this question is determined by the proper authorities, you will not interiere with the passage of freights over the E. & K. Railroad.

The fact that a man was born in another State, or is called a Yankee, is not suffi-cient reason for his removal from any po-

If the employees upon the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad are incompetent to discharge the duties of their positious, or are in any manner dangerons or unsafe to the State of Tennessee, or the Confederate States of America, such employees shall be promptly removed from their positions, but I cannot consent to remove a mau be promptly removed from their positions, but I cannot consent to remove a mau from his position upon the mere charge that he is a Yankee. The Edgefield and Kentneky road is owned by the stockhoiders, and ouly temporarily held by me, in trust for their henefit, and the security of the State. As to the agents that should mauage the road, I felt bonnd to respect the wishes and opinions of the stockhoiderr, (as expressed by the President and Directors.) They, (the stockholders) being the real owners of the property, for whose benefit it was heing managed, I do not know personality any officer or agent on the road, except the Receiver. But the officers and agents being satisfactory testimonials to the owners of the property who have the highest interest in the proper management of the road, I cannot entertain a propositiou to remove them unless it be based upon facts well established, showing the incompetency of the agent in question, or the fact of his disloyalty, and that his presence is unsafe to the State or Confederate States.

Understanding, as you do, that it is my official duty to protect the rights of all the

Confederate States.

Understanding, as you do, that it is my official duty to protect the rights of all the people of the State alike—those of the people of one county as well as another—I know the public spirited patriotism, and law abiding and law loving people of Robertson too well, not to know that they will never drive me or any other public officer to resort to haish measures to maintain the law and preserve the peace and good order of the community in the various counties office State.

of the community
of the State.

Very respectfully,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.
TROMAS, H. To B. G. BIRDWELL, M. THOMAS, H. V. HARRISON, W. P. MATHEWS, and others.

PULASKI-MADE GUNS .- We saw yesterday specimens of gnns made at the Gun Manufactory recently put in operation at Pulaski, in this State. They were put up in a very substantial manner, and looked like they would do fearful execution in the hards of an expert soldier,—[Nashville Union and American.

The Stolen Southern Mail Bag. It will be recollected that the Northern Sovernment intercepted, or slole a mail oag, with letters from the South, from the steamer Africa, about to sail for Europe. The following is a copy of one of the

intercepted letters, as we find it in the New York News: CHARLESTON, Ang. 6, 1861. "MY DEAR JOHN:-The Lincoln Govern ment has stopped the mails, and I avail my-self of our good friends, Robt. Mare and John Panl, going over, which they have to do by a very circuitons route, to reach the steamer Africa at New York by the time she leaves for Liverpool, on the 14th inst." After speaking of private affairs, the wri-

ter continues: "We are in the mildst of a war, but our streets are quiet. We have gained a great victory over the Yankee army in Virginia. The movements of our army are secret, but we will probably have startling news soon. "I am sure that the intelligent people of Europe must long ere this have seen the vast superiority of Southern men and principles. I hope that you have read the message of the Northern President (Lincoln) and then that of our Southern President. and then that of our Southern Presideul (Lincoln) and then that of our Southern Presideul (Jefferson Davis.) What a contrast! We have a well organized Government, with a good Constitution. The port is blockaded, and of course we have a scarcity of such articles as hay, butter, coffee, tea, &c., but notwithstanding we have plenty of the staff office.

"The crops of cotton, rice, and corn are most abundant, for in a country where slave labor is employed the cultivation of slave labor is employed the cultivation of the land goes ou uninterruptedly during the war. It is not so in the Northern States. They are in a desperately bad condition. They have no market for their produce—their manufactories are all stopped, they have no colton to work upon; and, If they had, the only market for their fabrics was the South, who by a high tariff, were obliged to take their goods, at their own price. In fact, their business is entirely paralyzed, and I fully expect to see a revolution there very soon. Their Government must have drawn upon it the contempt and disgust of all the enlightened powers of Europe. I wish I could send you now and then some of our papers, but there is no present chance of doing so."

Your affectionate brother, ALEXANDER GORDON.

Treason in Counecticut. SAFSROOK, Conn., August 16.
A serious affray occurred here this afternoon. A number of prominent secession ists of the State had called a "peace meeting," to commence at 3 o'clock, when a pea 2c, or secossion, fig was to be raised, and several speeches were to be made. Among the speakers who were announced, and on hand, was W. W. Eaton, of Hartford. The fact becoming known in New Haven, about ninety residents of that city came up on the train this merring. came up on the train this morning. Or reaching Saybrook the New Haven hop-marched in procession to the flag staff upon which it was rumored that a secession upon which it was rumored that a secession flag was to be raised, surrounded it, and immediately proceeded to hoist the stars and stripes, when Judge Colyer, of Hartford, and a noted secessionist of Saybrook, with others, undertook to prevent the stars and stripes from heing raised, and cut the halyards, and it is said also made an attempt to use the knife upon some of the New Haven boys, when a desperate affray commenced between the secessionists and unionists, which resulted in Judge Colyer having one of his cheeks dreadfully ent, and the great peace advocate of Saybrook having one of his cheeks dreadfully ent, and the great peace advocate of Saybrook faring little better. Mr. Eaton was deterred from making his prepared speech; and quiet being restored, Captain Joseph R. Hawley, of the returned First Regiment, whose bravery at Bull Run has heen trequently alinded to, made a capital Union speech, which was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. About forty of the New Haven boys returned home this evening, while fifty remained to watch movements for the night, and probably take care of the flag-staff, so that no secession flag should be raised upon it. It is quite flag should be raised upon it. It is quite likely that it will be cut down before

The flag which the secessionists intended hoist was a white one, with the word eace" inscribed thereon.—[Cor. N. Y.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SECE SIONISTS IN MISSOURI.—A letter from Brunswick, Chariton county, dated the 18th, informs as that, on Friday last, the secessionists there received a letter from the Southwest, in-structing Neilson, of that county, to join the secessionists there with all the forces he could raise. On Saturday they were very busy getting ready for the march, and on the 18th they commenced crossing the river in great numbers at Brunswick, a ferry-boat from Grand river having been procured for the purpose. It was expected that one hundred borses, twenty wagons, and four hundred men, would leave and four hundred men, would leave that day and night. Agentleman who arrived last night, says that up to Sunday night, 1,000 meu had crossed the river, with a large number of wagons and horses, on their way to join Price's army.—[St. Louis Repub.

MILITARY ITEMS. - The three months men belonging to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments Missouri Volunteers, and a portion of Major Backoff's Light Artillery mpany, have been mustered out of ser

Gen. Sweeney, who was wounded in the iate battle near Springfield, has arrived from Rolla.—[St. Louis Repub.

PROCLAMATION. ALL persons residing within the city limits. A owning or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their previous matter the ist of September. 1861, under the penalty of 930 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to desiroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

MATON'S OFFICE. July 18, 1861. jy25 day.

LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL PIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 PT.; SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS; SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES; HARDER'S CAVALRY TACTICS;

LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS: DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.; A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY: SUPER WRITING
PAPER AND ENVELOPS. Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.

aul7 dlm G. W. ROBERTSON WOOL WANTED. The highest market price will be paid for Wood au22 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

NOCK, WICKS & CO. WANTED TO EXCHANGE, One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis ville, Ky.,) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burks, near this Charles B. BURKS

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

J. D. BONDURANT, (From select stocks, and matured under the su-pervision of an experienced Seedsman,) Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,

534 MAIN STARET, NEAR SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS
Write Flat Dutch (desirable for table in Spring).....

Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT. je26 dtf

MOORE'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Marketstreet, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRAVO & BON dealers in COAL:

DRAVO & BON dealers in COAL, Third street, below Mains and Market, have on hand a good supply of Pittsburg and Youghlopheny Coal, which they are prepared to furnish in large quantities or by the load, to meet the wishes of purchavers, Thap mylte particular stitention to their superior Coal.—Orders premptly attended to.

DRAVO & BON, Third street, between Main and Marke dreets.

By Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's Dispatches.

MISSOURI IN THE CONFEDERACY

SEQUESTRATION BILL.

COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

NASHVILLE, Ang. 23, 1861.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COURIER.]

On the 21st, President Davis approved an ect empowering the President to appoint two other Commissioners to Europe. The act empowers the President to determine to what nations the Commissioners now in Europe shall be accredited, and to prescribe their duties. The two additional commissioners will receive the same as those now in Europe. The President also approved an act for the aid of the State of Missouri in repelling the invasion and to authorize her admission into the Confederacy. The preamble sets forth that the people of Missonri have been prevented by the unconstitutional inter erence of the Federal Government from expressing their will in regard to union with the Confederates, and that Missouri is now engaged in repelling the lawless inv. sion of her territory by armed forces. The Coufederate Government considers it their right and duty to aid the Government and people of Missonri in resisting this invasion and securing the means and opportunity of expressing their will upon all ques-

tions affecting their rights and liberties. The President is authorized to co-oper ate, through the military power of this Government, with authorities of Missonri n defending that State against the lawiess invasion of their soil by the United States, in maintaining the liberty and independence of Missouri, with power to accept the services of troops sufficient to suit the purpose. The act provides for the admission of Missonri to the Confederacy, on an equal footing with the other States, when the Provisional Constitution shall be ratified by the legally constituted authorities of Missouri, and an anthentleated copy sha!

be communicated to the President. The President will then, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, issue his prociamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy. She recognises the Government in Missonri, of which Claiborne P. Jackson is Chief Mag-

istrate. Gen. Ochlitree, of Texas, introduced resolution, which was unaimously adopted. complimenting the splendid victory obtained by McCullough and his brave army at the battle of Oak Hill, near Springfield, Missouri.

Congress is considering a bill providing or the sequestration of the property of alien enemies. This bill was framed as a etaliatory measure, to offset the confiscalon act of the Rump Congress. It will indoubtedly pass.

The Confederate Government is reported have received dispatches, on the 20th, by elegraph, stating that the English Sovernment sent orders to Admiral Milne, commanding the powerful British squadron in the gulf, lo see that British merchant vessels he adequately protected in their ingress to and egress from the ports of the South, over which Lincoln claims that his paper blockade exends High officials in ported to believe such to be the fact and the members of the Cabinet seem highly gtatified. The French Consul at Richmond, has received a dispa'ch announcing the arrival of a French war frig-

ate at Norfoik. Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gunoats for the defense of the city of Memphis and the Missississippl river in that neighborhood, npon a special plan which has been submitted to the Department.

The report of a battle at Lovttsville was incorrect. Authentic intelligence received at Richmond, from Leesburg, states that Lincolu's troops succeeded in effecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons, and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces. One of Lincoln's soldiers and everal tories were taken prisoners. UNION AND AMERICAN

[OUR REGULAR DISPATCHES.] AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.

STAGE OVERHAULED.

Correspondence Intercepted!

Passengers Arrested.

ROSECRANS' POSITION.

SOUTHRONS NEAR HIM

More Disloyal Clerks.

Russell Can't Cross the Potomac.

From Washington. [Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.-The canses

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The canses of the retrograde movement by the Rebels to a point one mile beyond Fairfax is still a matter of conjecture. Some think them apprehensive of heing flanked by troops landed from onr fleet on the Potomac.—Others that Buil Rnn is so swolien hy rains as to lead to the fear that they might be cut off from their supplies.

It is proved by officers of intelligence that there is no considerable force near the river, above or helow. The report that a body had crossed at Harper's Ferry is false, Mr. Russell, of the Londou Times, reports no soldiers at the Ferry last night at the other side. The fords below there are well guarded, and even when the river falls so low as to make it possible to cross above Leesburg, it would he useless because of the steepness of the bank.

the steepness of the bank.

Deserter's stories about the Rebel force heing 150,000 are discredited.

Gen. Hunter has almost recovered from his wounds. He will, however, take command of the Illinois troops.

Gen. Heintzleman has suffered a relapse. Richard B. Irwin, late of the War Department, has heen appointed Ald-de-Campio Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Cap

io Gen. McClellan, with the rank of Captain.

Major-General Bntler, of Fortress Mouroe, has been detached by Gen. Wool to the command of the Volunteer forces at that Fort.

Captain Fabels, of the Royal Dutch Navy, bearer of despatches to the Government, is registered among the arrivals at Willards Hotel, to-night.

Congressman Potter's committee reported to-day to the Secretary of War the names

of 12 disloyal clerks, and not a few disaffected army officers; to the Secretary of the Treasnry, the names of 51 disloyal beyond doubt, and 10 snspected; to the Secretary of the Interior, 20 disloyal, and 7 suspected. Similar reports will he sent to the other Secretaries this week.

Wm. If. Russell, Correspondent of the London Times, spplied yesterday to Provost Marshal Porter, for a pass to cross the Potomac, and was fiatly refused.

Potomac, and was flatly refused.

Dan. E. Sickles is anthorized to raise an artiliery regiment, and a regiment of cav-

[Special to the N. Y. Times] Trustworthy intelligence from North western Virginia states that Gen Rosecrans is securely intrenched, and with a sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehension felt for his safety. The Rebels are reported entrenching themselves at a distance of 15

tell for his safety. The Recors are reported enfrenching themselves at a distance of 15 to 20 miles, with a force variously estimated at from 9,000 to 20,000 men.

The stage coach to Leonardstown from here was intercepted this morning hy a small detachment of our troops, by order of Gen Porter. A close examination was made of the presented that the presented that the presented the presented that the prese made of the passengers and baggage, and a quantity of correspondence designed for the Rebeis in Virginia seized. Much of it was written in a mysterions language, and none had the signatures of the writers at-tached. The party was arrested and are low in custody.

now in custody.

The continued improvement in the troops in all respects is a subject of congratulation in the army as well as in Executive quarters. It results mainly from the strict discipline. The line of the apper Potomac is now well guarded, and at the latest reliable accounts Gen. Banks was still resting in the Monocracy.

The administration of the oath of allegiance, as presented by Congress, was a mat-

ance, as presented by Congress, was a mat-ter of interest to the Clerks in the Bureau of the Anditor of the Tressnry and the Post-office Department this morning. From Rolla.

ROLLA, Ang. 22.—Accounts from Spring-field are to the effect that from 6,000 to 10 000 of McCullough's men have left for the North. A small force has reached Lebanon, and are committing depredations on Union men. About 700 of the exiles from Springfield have injudy Col. Rough's regime of The

have joined Col. Boyd's regiment. Thonsands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes and leave their property at the mercy of the Rebeis. There is crty at the mercy of the Rebeis. There is much distress among these people. Large numbers of them have neither money nor

The train of the Federal army which was brought from Springfield by Major Stur-gis, is said to be w. r.h a million and a half of dollars.

The passage of the Rebel army north will enable our forces when they move

will enable our forces when they move back to Springfield, to cut off its commun-ication and retreat into Arkansas and com-pletely encase it in the western counties of the State.

From New York.

New York, Ang. 23.—The second new gun-boat was launched yesterday.

A letter from aboard the U.S. steamer Crnsader savs, the Mississippi has taken two small privateers, and driven two steamers back into Mobile.

The Tribune learns that the President has authorized Hon. John S. Phelps, of Springtield, Missourl, to embody the citizens, and form 5 regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to serve nader the laws and one of cavalry, to serve under the laws of Missouri for 6 months. In the meantime, orders have gone out anthorizing 15 full regiments to be raised in Missouri for the

From New York.

Nxw York, Ang. 22.—A pretty reliable dispatch received here yesterday contradicts the rumor of Maj. Lynd's surrender to the Texans, and it is stated his position is impregnable to any force the enemy could bring against him. He is a Vesmonter, and known as one of the most loyal men in the service.

An Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, is to be mised immediately here, to be commanded by Gen. Shields. River and Weather.

PITTSBURG, 23.—River 6 feet by the pler mark and rising. Weather clear and clondy at intervals. CINCINNATI 23, M .- River risen 3 inches. There is now 16 feet in the channel Weather clear. Thermometer 69.

Latest News on Fourth Page. Post Office Notice.

MERSONS holding P. O. Samped Envelopes of the old issue can present them for exchange for equivalent amount of the new style at the Cash-"a Office for a period of ix day, commencing s. Mon 'ay morning Aur 19th, And on and af-Aur, 23th, the old Borel pe will not be received payment of postage on letters sent from this office.

FOR SALE—The New Enre'ope, note, letter and official size stamped 3, 6, 12, 24, 24, and 40 cente.—

Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope combined.

aui9 d6 JNO. J. SPEED. P. M. FINE KENTUCKY JEANS HAVING RECONSTRUCT ED my Mill, and added not machinery for making FINE WOOLEN Kentucky Jeans,

Miles (which is now being worn so extensively in the world and west). It am now prepared to nish an article of superior quality, which I will FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

A good supply of Negre Jeans and Linsey of L. RICHARDSON. aniddivkwiy 2dpst Office of Adams' Express Comp'y.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1862.

SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let-ters can be left at A GUNTER'S Book-Store, Third street, or our office, Sixth street.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallions-Any Age! TWO MILE HEATS!

TO CLOSE 25TH DAY OF ACCUSE, 1861.

Tives of More To Make A RACE. All Stallions entering in this Race must be owned and must have made a season in Jeferson county. Race to come of Fall, 1861.

Persons wishing to enter, address W. E. MILTON, Secretary, Louisville, August, 1861. HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PARMT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN'd, west side Fourth st., between Hain and Market, ap-diff

LADD, WEDSTER & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES. THEY are remarkably strong and simple in their construction; make the Lock Stitch upon both sides alike, which cannot be raveled; use a straight needle, and will sew with linen thread.

The firstbility of lennion is such that they will sew over the heaviest seams in negro jeans without difficulty; also sew the finest barege or lawn without difficulty; also sew the finest barege or lawn without difficulty.

(Arkansa) CLIFFORD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

226 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

WE have one of the invest steeks of Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods in the Southwest for tall of Freesh. Special Motices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Ni-trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be free from deleterious ingredients, as well as a epiendid dya, instantaneous in its operation, and perfect in its results.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Assertement New York. or House. New York. Sold everywhere, and ap-plied by all Hair Dressers. auf dawim

WES-GALLERY, AMBROTYPES, PHOTOGRAPES LIPE-SIZE PHOTO-

Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets. JAMES & VAN LYONS,

PROPRIETORS, (FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.)

times. "ST. CLOUD" is contrally located, being within two aquares of the Post-office. Custom-house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors finite themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."

JAS. & VAN LYONS. COAL! COAL

AVING taken the effice formerly occupied by M. Dravo A Sons, west side of Third street, between Maln and Market, i am prepared to furnish the very best quality of PITTHBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash price. IF Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART.

CARTER & BUCHANAN, Garden and Grass Seeds,

And Manufact Agricultural Implements,

spl4 d&wt LOUISVILLE, KY Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING. as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANU-FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM. F. SIMRALL, No. 403 Main street, fourth door west of Fee: th, Louisville, Ry., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL. manufactured by this Company, constantity on hand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal. If notsupedior, to any Coal Oil manufactured and retail. equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oli manufactured is the sounity.

Our Oll is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and some ctear will be effered to curcustomers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING Oll. Of as good quality as any in the sounity, at from 25 to 20 cents per gallon.

E. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Wim. F. Simrall) will conduct the business of the house for me, and letters addressed to him, or the undersigned at Busiv-Le, will receive prempt abenton.

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oll Manuf. Co., aul6 dkm

NOTICE. THE undersigned will continue the WHOLE.

SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, No. 520 Main street, between Third an I Fourth.

Louisville, Aug 18th, 1-61.

J. G. JACK.

Louisville, Aug 18th, 1-61.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the sume for the reception of visitors on the leth of June, with a promise ta keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicite patronage

P. CLARKSON.

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

LEBANON..... BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN,

EDWARD TRABUE...... WM. H. LUCUS. TRABUE & LUCUS. NASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No. 73 Public Square, near City Hotel.

Reference at Naskeille. | Reference at Louisville.

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

FANCY STORE,

STRAYED, a large Brindl (00W; ao mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of Gray and Second,

LOUIS JEFFERSON,

outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets LOUISVILLE, KY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

R. R. WILLIAMS NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO PREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nantville Relired after 5 o'clock P. M. W. P. ARRIS 4 and 1930 dtf. NOTICE.

WILLIAM BENVLIES and R. LOURIARS W. doing business as Livery Stable Respects the mans and Style of WR REYNOLDS & CO., have the day discovery pursurable, and the business of L. RETFOLDS & SOR. for sale for cash. FPHOULE & MANDEVILLE, audi Corner of Mala sad th pt., Louisville,

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old pairons and the public generally, that they nave removed to this old and well-known stand outheast corner of fecond and Jefferson streets there they are prepared to accommodate all their id customers and as many 1ew ones as may facor them with their patronage. Term to suit the innea.

TO THE PUBLIC!

DISSOLUTION. This copartnership heretofore existing between I the undersigned, under the firm of JACK a BROTHEK, is this any dissoived John G. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock and assets, is authorized to settle the parinership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1861. LDW. W. JACK.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Office of the Adams Express Co., LOUISVILLE, JULY 23, 1842

ly23 dlm S. A. JONES, Agent,

WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-UANCES on every description of Dry Goods, Clothing, Varieties, Boots Snoes, Hats, Handware, Cutlery, &c., &c.; also any description of Groceries and Provisions, or we will receive and forward or ators any of the above Merchandise consigned to

L. B. & T. D. Fite.
W. S. Eakin & Co.,
A. J. Duncan & Co.,
H. & B. Douglas.
John Morrow & Son.

Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,
Warren & Co.,

Millinery

LOUISVILLE KY

(Fermerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, Having recontly purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Flatures, and having made larse additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals. Per'amery, Cigars, Tobacco, Fure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
Physicians' Precriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Brugs, Medicines ac, to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take gress pleasure recommending him to the paircoade only friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary, jold dim

years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, coppor-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 do grees above proof. For further information, address box 2008, Post-office, Louisville, Ky.; or my

Kentucky Neutrality to be Disre-garded by the Lincoln Govern-

The telegraph announces that "the Gov ernment will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position." If this be correct, our people will be compelled to determine whether they will take sides with the North or with the South. When this issue is presented, we have no doubt as to the decision of a vast majority of our people. As the Federal Government has onnecd that it will no longer allow Kentucky to remain neutral, of course Tennessee will no longer respect the neutrality of our State. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that war on Kentucky soil is lnevitable.

Shipments of Lincoln Tents, Muni-tions of War, Camp Equipage, &c., Over the Louisville and Nushville Railroad at Night,

We learn from a reliable source that or Thursday night last several car loads of camp equipage, tents, &c., were conveyed to St. Mary's, on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad .-We also learn that on yesterday a large number of the hirelings of King Lincoln, from Camp Dick Robinson, went over to St. Mary's to receive the guns, and they were busy all day repairing the bridge which had been washed away by the late floods, and succeeded in getting the arms across Rolling Fork, from which place they will probably be carried to the abolition camp to-day. The citizens along the road have become justiy exasperated at the outrageons conduct of the Lincoluanthorities ln sending guns into our State, to be put into the hands of a foreign soldiery, who will lay waste our beantiful fields and m urder our citizens. The people of Kentucky are determined that this work for the subjugation of their noble State shall be carried on no longer, and vigilance committees will be appointed, who will search all trains passing, as is. being done on the Kentneky Central Road. Any further attempt to import Lincoln guns into our State will be another move to inaugurate eivil war, as the honest and soberthinking portion of our people are determined to resist it.

Great Outrage upon Citizens of Madison County by Lincoln Sol-

We publish, this morning, an interesting letter from Richmond, Madison county, Ky., giving an accout of a gross outrage upon the eitlzens of Madison county. Some forty horses belonging to them were stolen by miscreants from Hoskins' Cross Roads, and the owners of the horses were arrested by a company of one hundred Lincoln troops, and carried to the infamous Camp Dick Robinson.

COTTON SOCKS FOR THE ARMY.-A local correspondent of the Nashville Union. who says he has worn in winter for five years a coarse eotton sock, pronounces it for comfort, warmth, and economy, unequaled by the "yarn" or the "woolen sock." He says it is proven by experiment, that the best and cheapest sock for our soldlers is the cotton, provided they are made of coarse, loose yarns, and twisted three ply

The Russellville Herald is authoriz ed to state that the report put la circula tion by the Louisville Journal, that the Southern Bank of Kentneky had been robbed of two thousand doilars by Tennes secons was false.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS BY GEN, LEB.-Inthat a detachment of General Lee's com. mand seized a train of twenty-four wagons, loaded with provisions for Gen. Roseerans' A foul murder was committed in

Chicago Wednesday, by Captain Crofton, of the United States Infantry. He wantouly stabbed an employee on the railroad, named Fred. Kra'z. Wm. Gifford West, late of the Navy,

and Coast Survey, committed suicide in New York Tuesday, at the National Hotel, by taking laudanum. According to the New York Times

the new regiment of Fire Zouaves, formed out of the old one, dwindled down in one day from 513 men to 310. Money has ben received in Halifax

from the United States for investment. Heretofore eolonial investment ln the United States was the order of the day.

The Court of Inquiry in the ease of Col. Miles has been continued to the 15th of September.

An Infamous Proposition.—That weak and wicked paper, the New York Herald, is now clamoring for a declaration of martial law throughout the North. It has long been suspected of simulating a zeal it could not feel in the national cause, and ol advising measures of so extreme tendency as to create a popular reaction. In ordinary times such a suggestion, from such a source, would be treated with contemptuons silence; but now, when every word spoken to the public is pregnant with importance, we must denounce even the Herald for broaching so despotic an idea. Besides, that paper is always in somebody's Besides, that paper is always in somebody's interests—always sinister—always under pay. Who employs it now to accustom the pay. Who employs it now to accustom the popular mind to tyrannical dominations? Who has bribed it to propose to the free and loyal North to suffer their city, county and State governments to be thrust aside for the rule of Provost Marshals, with their epaulettes, brass buttons, and bayonets? There is some mischief afoot. The Herald never does anything unless it pays. There are those, then, in the country, who desire that it shall be governed by military power. Not many, we know—none who are good, honorable or patriotle; but those who are treasonable and despotic, because they employ the Herald.—[Chicago Times.

Why little niggers should stay at the

MOST DISGRACEFUL.—This afternoon atleman called at the Twenty-seventh ecluct Station and directed the attention of the police to an outrageous affair which he said had happened at Washington Market. Mr. John Mathews, of the Fire Zonaves, he says, brought with him from Zonaves, he says, brought with him from Virginia a little mulattoboy, whom he kept at his fish stand, 335 Washington Market. During the temporary absence of Mr. M., several losfers took hold of the boy and lifting him by the seat of his breeches threw him on his head, to test the hardness of his skull, which intellectual entertainment resuited in the poor lat's head being sorely bruised. The experiment was repeated bruised. The experiment was repeated until the boy was knocked senseless. No ar rests were made, but the brutes are known.

[N. Y. Express.

MUTINOUS SPIRIT AMONG THE TROOPS IN FORT MCHENRY.—It was reported in the city yesterday afternoon that a serious multuy had taken place among the troops in Fort MeHenry, and that General Dix.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

Battle at #pringfield-Great Victory of the State Troops-Outrages of the Federals-13 Cannon and 8,000 Small Arms Captured-Position of Kentucky.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 20, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: DEAR SIR-I have just mailed to the Kentucky Yeoman, a letter, giving as far as practicable, the news which has reached us by courier of the battle of Springfield. I wrote as the details came in. You will receive by the telegraph the Federal account. Also in the Republican newspaper you see what is wished to be seen by Liucoln, Fremont, & Co. They herald it here as a great and glorious Federal victory. Beyond doubt the facts are these: Having received news of the cracuation of Springfield by the Federals, the Confederates moved on to occupy the post without sufficient care, as the event proved. They paused to eat, threw out no pickets; but abaudoued themselves quietly to the pursuits incident to camp life. Their arms thrown aside, and hemselves carelessly strolling about were attacked, became panie-stricken and fled. At this juneture General Slack sucned. At this junctine centeral Stack suc-ceeded in reallying 800 or 900 men, and re-sisted for more than one hour the attack-lag force, estimated at 6,000 men, it being oue half the force brought by the Federals into the fight. Our camp was then scatter-ed over 13 miles, and held the enemy in check until aid reached him.

In check until aid reached him.

In the fight, the forces eugaged were nearly equal. The panic struck Missouriaus railled, but failing to form companies, came back and fought every man on his own hook. Their Irregular fire was terribly efficacions. Our loss in killed, is about 250—In wounded, a little over 500. The Federals, in killed, wounded and prisouers, is near 5000. The reason of the disparity is plain, when you know we fought with our shot guns, each barrel charged with buck-shot and our men pushing within range of their weapons. We captured 13 cannon, 8 000 small arms, the magazine, and considerable supplies.

cannon, 8 000 small arms, the magazine, considerable supplies.

In these days of civilization, when it is boasted that even in war, humanity asserts the prerogative of its own goodness, it is left for history to transmit to other ages—if heaven should voucheafe the continuance of creatures so lost to all which can associate them with the Great Prototype—more disgraceful, heart-rending and brushesm associate them with the Great Prototype— more disgraceful, heart-rending and bru-tal events than ever before pen has been called upon to chronicle. How will it read in history—how will it sound in the ears of future generations— that at Springfield, the wounded were murdered on the battle-field by the Northern soldlers? Is there no Nemesis in time—no just and avenging principle there which ever visits a retribution upon these who are answerable for the wrongs, outrages and inhumanities of the present? When your readers learn that on the battle. are answerable for the wrongs, outrages and Inhumanitics of the present? When your readers learn that on the battic field the wounded were subered, bayoneted, and others with their throats cut, you can form an estimate of the desperation to which men sre driven, and the vengeance which burne within Missourians' hearts, which nought but blood can ever cool. In this war, Missourians have fought like men, and never like brutes. Prisoners have never been treated otherwise than as men so situated should expect. The loug, loud cry uttered from the hearts of enraged men for vengeance, will never still until they have taught to their invading foe the necessity of an observance of the decencies of humanity. Over the land, from East to West, from North to South come the excerations of the people who swear to raise their bleeding country from the dust, and swear she shall be free. No arm can stay, no veice can quell the workings of free bratta, with hearts unawed by the measures inaugurated by usurpers for their subjugation.—Kentucky may cry peace, and as the Pharisace on the street thanked God he was not Kentucky may cry peace, and as the Phari-see on the street thanked God he was not like the publican and the sinner, she may thank her stars she is not like Missouri, but her self-patriotism will not save her.
The desolating tide of war is but now in The desolating tide of war is but now in its feeble flow, and soon, with the resistless energy of the flood, it will sweep the land; and Kentneky, glorying in the self-righteousnessofher patriotism now will sink into nothingness, and either fall into base, unmanly, cowardly submission, or, with a voice almost hushed by a self-invoked load, with a company to the land.

of inglorious neutrality, while every vital principle of Euglish liberty is being tram-pled under toot by a usurper and a despled under foot by a usurper and a despot?
But enough of this. We have won at Springfield a good substautial victory. It is but the second of a long list of bloody but glorious events which shall emaneipate our State. Here we are relieved just now of foreign troops and have a few Home Guards. They are a set Swi Generis. It the Devil had administered an emetle to his kinggoom, you would think he had chose his kinguom, you would think he had cho-seu Chilicothe as a puking place, and bi-held the Home Guard as the magnificent heid the Home Guard as the magnificent result. They are cavalry. Some arc mounted and others not. Some are on old mares with coits, horses and mules. Some riding old collar-marked, sway-backed horses, and others on unbroken colts. Some wear shoes, some boots, some moccasins, with stockings up the legs a la '76, and the whole troup, as evidenced by their depredatious, have a remarkable love of honey. Some of them wear jeaus, some cotton, and some woolen, and are as mungrel a pack as ever barked at the heels of a gentleman. Their commander is evidently proud of them, and commander is evidently proud of them, and I doubt not that the communities from which they have been called are much cisposed to flatter his pride in order to instigate him to retain them. Here they are variously termed: The Uuwashed-Black-Guards, the Uncombed-Zouaves, &c., being the terms most familiar to the rubiic, and most indiged in by boys.

You may keep a column open for Missouri. Her men are for resistance. They will sustain, manfully, the authority of Jackson as Governor, and the Provisional Government will come to the ground. commander is evidently proud of them, and

will cry in pleasing tones for help. Meu of the dark and bloody ground, whose pioneer mother stood the abettors of your fathers in the fearful fight, why do you cower now? Why south the battle from

afar, and cover your heads under the guise

Government will come to the ground.
Yours, WESTERN.

The following incident of the great battle at Manassas will be read with luterest by the friends of Jackson, who is well known in this city. It is from the Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans

mond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent:

James Jackson, of North Alabama, well known in New Orleans, particularly to the turfites thereabouts, volunteered as a private, and joined the 4th Alabama Regiment, which suffered so severely on the 21st. On the first charge of that gallant regiment, Jackson was shot through the lungs, and when the regiment was pressed back, he was left among the killed and wounded.—Shortly after, a Yankee approached him and said: "Friend, you appear to be badly wounded, what can I do lor you?" Jackson replied, "Some water, for (io is sake." The Yankee, in giving him the water, noticed a fine fob chain hooked in his vest, and said, "young man, I see you cannot survive, give me your wateh and I will send it to your mother." Jim looked at him askance, and said "horse that game is played out; I know you will take the watch from me, and I want to make a trade with you; if you will place me in the shade and filling his canteen with water I will give you the watch." The trade wasstruck in a minute, and after placing Jim in a shade and filling his canteen until it gurgled over, Jim told him to unhook her and draw her out before he left, and said to him, "that if ever he should make a match race, and wished to know the speed of his horse to time him with that watch, for he had given \$255 for it at Liverpool, and there uever was a better one turned out from the mannfactory." Jim is getting well, having laid until Monday about 10 o'clock before he was found, and declares that his watch trade was the best he ever made since he had arrived at man's estate.

man's estate. in Fort MeHenry, and that General Dix found it necessary to shoot several of the leaders before it could be quelled. Such was not the case. There was a spirit of inenbordination manifested by a portion of the 3d New York Regiment, which for a while threatened to be of a serious character, but on being informed by Gen. Dix that ne would open artillery on them, the men obeyed command. The cause as signed for the insubordination was the failure of the Government to pay the regiment of .—[Baltimore Exchange, Saturday, has nothing to do.—[Washington Star.]

a 79. od de cii bao a M lo maroj

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

A Great Outrage Upon Citizens of Madison County—Secure of Forty Horses and Imprisonment of Four Citizens of Madison County by One Hundred Lincoln Soldiers. [Correspondence Touisville Courier.]

RICHMOND, KE., August 22, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier:—The greatest outrage that has yet happened was perpetrated a few days since upon three of the best citizens of Madison county, near Williamsburg, Ky. The facts are as follows: About ten days ago Jacob C. Bronston, one of the best citizens of this county, who has for some time been in the habit of driving stock South, started from this place South, with forty horses, accompanied driving stock South, started from this place South, with forty horses, accompanied by his nephews, Alex. Black and Thos. Collins, and a man by the name of Nelson, all men of the bighest respectability. They progressed on their way undisturbed until within about ten miles of Barbourville, when hearing that they would probably be interrupted at Barbourville, they left the Cumberland Gap road, turned to the right so as to cross the Keutucky line at Wheeler's Gap. They had traveled but a few miles when, near Williamsburg, they were surrounded by an armed force, arrested, and their horses taken away from them. This news reached Richmoud the rested, and their norses taken away from them. This news reached Richmoud the day after, and of course the families and friends of the above mentioned men, and all true lovers of liberly, Constitutional right, and Kentucky neutrality were associated and indignant, for the men who thus assumed the right to arrest our citisens acted without law or authority, and

zens acted without law or authority, and they, it is said, were the very scum and offscourings of society.

Soon after the news reached here, Thos. Brenston, Sr., the father of one and the grand-father of two of the men arrested, left Richmond to try and have them released. After three days' absence he returned this evening and sates that Brous. ton, Collins, Black and Nelson, and their horses, have all been sent to Camp Robinson, in Garrard county, nuder a guard of about one hundred armed meu.

This is Kentucky's boasted peace and

This is Kentucky's boasted peace and neutrality. I say that such a thing should not be tolerated. If the so-called Union men wish to inaugurate a reigu of terror in this State, by stopping sill our avenues of trade, organizing military encampments, and distributing Lincoln guns to the ignorant and poverly-strickeu of Kentucky, let them at least have the manliness to diy so, and there are thousands who with their blood will wash away this four blot upon Kentucky's neutrality. NEUTRALITY.

The Battle at Wilson's Creek Springfield.

Here is another brief account of the late battie in Missouri, all give different reaous of the death of Gen. Lyon:

[Correspondence of the Dubuque Herald.] Correspondence of the Dubuque Herald.]

STRINGFIED Mo., Aug. 10.

Soon after the light commenced Gen.
Lyon saw how learfully the enemy ontuumbered him and he gave up the day as lost.
From that time he seemed utterly regardless of life, and in fact searcely conscious of anything. A ball struck him in the leg, to which he paid no attenten, and soon another struck him in the head, inflicting a sewere flesh wound. He bled freely, but refused to move out of the line of fire. The Iowa Regiment were cecupying the brow of the hill to the right of the battery. and were exposed to a galling fire from the woods in front. Gen. Lyou stood calmly a few steps in the rear of the eolor company, bareheaded, with balls halling around him in frightfull quantities. "If some pany, bareheaded, with balls hailing around him in frightfuil quantities. "If some one will lead us, we will clear that woods with the bayonet." "I will lead you!" said he and at that instant a ball entered his breast, passing through his body just above the heart. He fell instantly, and a moment after reaching the ground said: "Iowa Regiment you are noble boys!" A little later he grew weaker and his last words wore: "Forward my bhand mar, I will land for "I've a dozen seconds after being struck by the hast ball.

It is believed that he did not desire to live after finding that he could make no headway against the immense odds oppoheadway against the immense odds opposed to him; he saw at a glance the result of a defeat both to him and to the cause of a defeat both to him and to the cause which he revered; he saw that all his efforts from the hour in which he took Camp Jackson to that of his splendid effort at Bouville, and from that down to the present—the tremendous fatigness of the murch to Springfield, the labors at Frosyth, Dug Springs, Greenfield, Carthage, and Mt. Vezuon—all were vatu, and, like a brave but despinding soldier, he dated to die rither than live. All honor to his memory, and, as for the government which presisand, as for the government which press-tently refused to sustain him let it be-anathema maranatha. Two horses were shot under him a short time before his guard, almost at the very same moment of his fall droped mortally wounded by his side, and soon after his spirit took its flight to join his master's in the regious of the

"They fought like brave men long and well." but what availed gallaut fighting and desperate charges, when, his fast as one regiment was driven from the ground or cut to pleees, the enemy was able to supply its place with a Iresh oue; and so after driving the enemy for more than a mile from his original position, the Union troops were compelled from sheer exhaustion to sus-pend the labor of slaughter, and soon after to retire from the field as best they could. to retire from the field as best they could, flere again the shattered force of the Iowa First were gathered in line to resist the onset of the enemy while the wearied, broken fragments of the army were collected in order preparatory to a retreat. The enemy saw the manecuver, and again and again builed themselves against the First Regiment in order to break through it and precipitate themselves upon our it and precipitate themselves upon our fragmentary columns. Had Iowa yielded then woful would have been the result— the retreat would have been a savage massacre, an iudiscriminate, terribie route. Bu they breasted like rocks the iron hail and tremendous charges of the enemy-pour ing deadly fire and holding the enemy in ing deadly fire and holding the enemy in complete check till the Union fragments were formed and moving, and then and not till then did they leave their position. They came away in splendid order—nota man quickened his step, and when a soldier fell from the ranks, they closed up and shoulder to shoulder moved slowly from the field The lowa regiment suffered severely

The g.lant Capt. Mason, of the color company (C), while urging on his men, received a ball through! he thigh, and in ten minutes pany (C), while urging on his men, received a ball throngly he thigh, and in ten minutes thereafter was a corpse. His First Lieutenant, Pursell, received a morial wound. Three others of the company were killed in their tracks, and some ten others wounded, but through all the colors never for a single moment kissed the dust, and, when the regiment covered the retreat of the dispirited forces, they still fluttered proudly as ever in the smoke of the battle-field. Poor Melleury, of company I, rose incautionely on his kuee to cap his musket, but had scarcely done so ere a musket ball tore through his head, scattering his blood and brains upon his comrades on either side of him. He was dead ere he reached the ground. At one time the enemy lay upon the ground to avoid a deadly shower of buillets from a point not fifty yards distant. They were ordered to rise and charge upon the cover and orive out the enemy. "Come on, boys," cried George Pierce of the Governor Greys, springing to his feet and fearlessly fachured the storm. "Come on hows and let Greys, springing to his feet and fearlessly facing the storm—"Come on, boys, and let us chase them out!" At that instant a as chase them out." At that instant a fine-looking officer, mounted on a magnificent sorrell chager, galloped out in front of his company and appeared to nrge them to charge. Pierce drew a bead on him with his musket and fired, the officer tumbled like a log tron his horse, and at almost the same instant George droped, shot through the thigh. Seargant Dettmer, of the Jackson Guards, fell mortally wounded, and the handsome Frank Rhomberg, a private in the same company, fell berg, a priva'e in the same company, fell dead, pierced through the brain.

CAP FACTORY AT NASHVILLE.—We learn that the State musket percussion cap factory of Tennessee, is now making over ore million percussion caps per week, and can increase its repidity to thrice that number if necessary. Mr. 8. D. Morgan, the genticman who inangurated and has superintended this manufactory at Nashville, deserves the thanks of every partiol in the South for his lodustry and skill in this valuable branch of the ordnance of the State.—[Memphis Avalanche.

MUTINY IN COL. HAWKINS' REGIMENT. Thirty of the 9th regiment, Col. Hawkine, have been placed under arrest for mutinous conduct. There is much bad feeling in this regiment, as well as in the 2d and 10th, because they are not paid or furnished with clothing.—[Cor. New York Tribune. une.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING AUGUST 24.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY. For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisement

MAJOR AND PRSON, Cincinnati, MASONIC GEM, Bates, Evanaville, DOVE, Bonder, Ky, river, NEPTUNK, D. sn. St. Louis, GHET EAGLE, Bonaly, Hendewon, LLJYD, Saifa, St. Louis,

ARRIVALS, August 23,

Superior, Cin;

Superior. Cin: Pecahontas,St Louis Commercial, Hender THE RIVER was rising rapidly yesterday, with seven feet nine inches water in the canal, a risc of one foot at the head of the falls, and three feet at Poriland. The weather has turned cool, and become oulte clear and pleasant.

DEPARTURES.

quite clear and pleasant.

The river at Pittsburg was rising again

The river at fittsburg was rising again yesterday, with six feet water in the channel. It was also rising at Cincinnati, and we hear that the Kentucky river is very high and rising, the late rains having been general and very heavy.

A stern-wheel boat, from up the river, descended the falls yesterday, full of controbands no doubt.

The Pocahontas at Portland yesterday, had a cask of bacon taken from her under the head of contraband, there appearing in the middle of the hogshead a pile of brass buttons. How the buttons got among the bacon we did not hear.

By disputch from Expension By dispatch from Frankfort yesterday we learn that the Kentneky river was rising fast, and that the Dove, Capl. San-ders, would be in port this morning. She returns to Frankfort to-day. The Arizona was advertised to leav Pittsburg Tuesday last for St. Louis.

The Lioyd is advertised for Cairo and St. Louis this evening, from Portland. And St. Louis tois evening, from Fortiand.

The Little Grey Eagle, Capt, Donneily, is advertised as the diall packet for Henderson and sil way places this evening.

The Linden has been plying the trade in place of the Grey Eagle, but whether she is to be withdrawn or not we did not learn.

The recent heavy rains have caused a considerable rise in the Alabama, which is now in splendid navagable order, much to the delight of travelers and steamboutmen. The summer packets ply regularly between Monigomery and Mobile. The Masonie Gem, Capt. Zener, in the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet, this evening at five o'clock, from Pertland, for Henderson and all way

The Dilligent, in charge of Captain Cobb, is the regular accommodation packet this afternoon for Leavenworth, Troy, and all way landings. She starts at three o'clock from the Portland wharf, and will take freight and passengers to all way

The Mississippi at Memphis was ising Wednesday, having risen over three There is now a daily line of packets plying between Memphis and New Orleans.

We hear that Capt. Algeo, of Memphis, as command of the Jugomar in place of Capt. J. D. Clarke. Capt. J. D. Clarke.

We hear that the Samuel Orr arrived at Evansville, from Paducah, with 155 hhds tobacco and 500 bags of wheat.

RECEIPTS BY THER IVER. Simbracing only the Leading Articles Imp

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—20 bags coffee, 2 casks bacon, Clifford & Co—36 bundles Iron, 34 boxes tin, consignees—110 bags coffee, 34 bbls sugar, Andrew Buchann & Co—20 bundles paper, Haldenan & Co—20 bundles paper, Haldenan & Co—21 bags coffee, Castleman, Murrell & Co—87 kegs sodn Gardner & Co—66 pigs tin, Donally & Strader—100 boxes starch, Gardner & Co—40 packages butter, 21 casks bacon, 14 boxes do, 21 bags of coffee, 284 bbls whisky, 127 packages sundries, consignees—

Here is a voice from the East for peace, from the State of Connectient. It speaks only the truth in a plain way, which all unprejudiced minds should heed:

Shall we have Peace?

Shall we have peace? Or shall this war be continued? The very thought that the return of winter may find our tens of thousands of working people without employment; without the means of carning pread or duthing exposed all the to human bread or clothing, exposed alike to hunger and cold, to perisb, it may be, litterally perish in sight of the mills and work shops where they once earned a consecuce for themselves and families—is terrible. And yet if this was is continued, death from want and exposeure will be a frequent occurrence. Even now deaths from starvation have actually occured in some

of our large cities.

The South car not be conquered; it is madness to think of it. It is suicide to persist in the attempt. The Confederate States seek not conquest. They do not wish to thrust their Constitution or Government on the little states. ernment on unwilling prople. They do not want war. They desire peace. They are flybting for honor; for their just and Constitutional rights: they have no choice. Tuey must either fight, or quietly submit to have their rights which justly and Cou-

stitutionally belong to them, wrenched from them by Abolition isnatics. The responsibility of the war rests upon the North. The North began it. The North ought to make some honorable proposition which will end it. Will they do it? Upon the action of the North in the matter depends the happiness of millions, the weal or woe of the country. The questions of dispute must be settled peaceably and by compromise sooner or later. When it is done, the war is at an end. Why not do at once what must some day be done, and let the unuatural conflict end?

The New Albany Ledger of last evening, has the following, but who so sensitive about warning the "traitor." Is it the English vigilance committee now? SMUGGLING.—Surveyor Authony informs us that a case of smuggling was detected by him on Wednesday night. Two men were detected in attempting to take across the river a box containing contraband goods—army buttons, sashes, triumings, goods—army buttons, sashes, trimmings, &c. On being overhauled, the men, much frightened, declared that they had received the goods from a citizen of New Albany on the order of a citizen of Louisville, but formerly of this city. On being confronted by Mr. Anthony, the New Albany man at first denied that he had received the order in question, but finally said he had torn it up. Both, parties promised a satisfactory explanation of the matter. We withhold the matter iii the explanation is made. Both names till the explanation is made. Both are well known, and one is a prominent member of the Republican party.

This is from the New York Times EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A telegram from Washington says:

"The question of the exchange of prisoners, which has been the subject of considerable consideration, has not yet been decided. President Lincoln is firmly opposed to any recognition of the rebels as a beligerent pomer."

However disagreeable it may be, Presi However disagreeable it may be, President Liucoln will probably be under the same necessity of recognizing this fact, as he is of recognizing any other. Even he must be tolerably well satisfied by this time that the country is at war with somebody that is entitled to be called a "power." He can neither cheat himself nor the country into any delasion as to the magnitude of the contest, by refusing it a beiligerent name. The exchange of prisoners is an incident of all wars—not because both sides, or either side, can claim to be legally in the right, but because it is much more humane to exchange prisoners than more humane to exchange prisoners than
it is to hang them. The country will be
much better satisfied to support this contest, with both men and money, when it
learns that is to be waged in accordance
with the usages of civilized and Christion nations

The New York Times, of Wedner day, has the following in reference to the

movements of Gen. Anderson: movements of Gen. Anderson:

Brig. Gen. Anderson leaves for his department in a day or two. Only Capt. Green, as Assistant Adjutant-General, as yet has been appointed on his staff. Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, George W. Thombs and H. A. Burnside will hold commands under him, Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

KENTUCKE NEUTRATETI IGNORED

SOUTHERN MEN ARRESTED.

Their Money and Papers Seized.

New York "News" and "Day Book" to be Suppressed.

A Paper Quashed by the Lincoln Soldiery.

Baltimore Papers Restricted.

RUSSELL IN MARYLAN .

Insulting Epithets by the Soldiers.

Revolution in New Grenada.

From Washington.

Special to the N. Y. Com. Auv.
Washington, Aug. 23.—Baltimore papers hereafter are not to publish news which will injure the Government. They Special to the N. Y. Com. Ad'v. which with injurier to dovernment. They have done so very freely heretofore. The secessionists are spending money to circulate such papers in the Free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in the business. The N. Y. News and Day Book derive assistance from these men and their sympatisers in the South. men, and their sympatisers in the South-

men, and their sympatisers in the South-ern cities.

Mr. Boteler, of Harper's Ferry, recently arrested, has been r-leased by Gen. Banks. Col. E. D. Baker, of California, is to raise a brigade of 5,000 men.

Washington is very quiet to-day, and people seem to be entirely relieved of any apprehensions of an assault by Beaure-gard's array.

gard's army.

It is rumored that the New York Daily News and Day Book are to be suppressed immediately by order of the Government. It is intimated that the Government will onger allow Kentucky to ocenpy a neu-

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the Out of 300 wounded soldiers in the

bayout thrust.
The State Department received a letter from the United States Consul at Caracoa, in which he says he is of opinion that the Governor, in admitting the Sumter, committed blusself, and now designs to ar arange matters.

The secretical surface of the control of the contro

der to recruiting officers that all recruits be enlisted for three years.

From New York.

tereburg, Va., and Juo. Garnet Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of tobacco houses in Virginia, were arrested in this city Honeson Vigna, when the receive police, and sent to fort Lafayette for eafe keeping by order of Secretary Seward. Guthric is a tobacco manufacturer, and has made large shipments of it to this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The passage of a Confederation Act had compelled him to come North to make collections by the macure. make collections by the measure. He ac-cordingly visited these cities with such success as to obtain \$144,000. Having a fancy for speculation he visited Wall street where his friends helped him to liberal haves westments in various Confederate bonds and stocks, when their operations came to

and stocks, when their operations came to knowledge of the police.

Mr. Miles was agent of Jas. Thomas, of Richmond, and had been collicting about \$35,000. He had also made liberal invest-ments in Southern stocks. About \$170,000 was recovered from the two persons, principally in bouds, acceptances, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and about \$1,00 ln gold. A large number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States, were found in their possession, indicating that they were contemplating an early garage. they were contemplating an early depar-

they were contemporary and Wm. W. Pegram of Baitimore, and W. J. Kelley, arrested recently at Harrisburg, had come from the South, and on Kelly was found \$15,000 in money, and notes of Coufederate State banks, various bulls of sale dated at Richmond, and other articles were conecaled in pockets on the inside of theli

thirts.
The North Star, from Aspinwall, with \$1,190,000 in specie, and dates to August 1st, has arrived. On the outward passage she discovered the British steamer Driver asbore on the Miragoore Reef and offered to tow her off, but it was found she had bilged. Nearly every.hing had been taken out of her, and the crew were ashore. A boat from the Driver boarded the North boat from the Driver boarded the North Star on her return and reported the U. S. corvette Richmond passed there the 18th.

Mosquera had taken Bogota and ronted the Government forces, and proclaimed bimself Provisional President of New Grenada. Gen. Espina Posada, Paris, and various officials were taken prisoners.—President Cabo and cabinet had fled.

FREDRICK, MD., Ang. 23.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, with Gen. Backs' division, writes that the health of the army is generally good. The hospital has but few tenauts. There has been a great Improvement since leaving Sandy Hock. Hock.
Russell, of the London Times, was here

Thrisday morning, and preeceds towards Sandy Hook, apparently for the purpose of visiting the whole line of the Potomae defenses. There was some carlosily to get a glimpse of him. Remarks not particularly complimentary were uttered by some of the coldiers who had perused his letters.

From Cairo, Illinois.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.—The steamer Sample orr, Evansville and Padneah mail packet, was seized by the Rebels at Padneah yeserday, and taken up the Tennessee river, The officers and erew left her and came to Cairo in a skiff. Her cargo was valued at It is reported that the Rebels of Paducah sent to Union City for some sixty-four

pounders.

Forty thousand Rebels, commanded by
Kitchell, are reported at Benton, Mo., fortifying. They have nine twenty-four From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONHOE, Aug. 22.—Several experimental shots were fired to-day from the Union gun, at the extreme range of from four to five miles. One shot penetrated a sand bank twelve feet. It is said that General Butler, will take the field in command of volunteers of this depart-

CLEVELAND, O., Ang. 23.—The Stark County Democrat, a Secession sheet, of Canton county, was entirely destroyed last night by volunteers at that place.

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER, FRIDAY, Aug. 28. There is nothing new to report in the market to-day. The demand for the various articles of trade was light, and the transactious were limited. The receipts of wheat to-day were about equal to the

of wheat to-day were about equal to the demand, and quotatious remain unchanged. We quote at 65.2.75c for prime red and white. The receipts of oats are light, and what arrives meets with a sale at 20c for prime, while from store they are selling at 25c. The demand for flour continues smal, being lentirely to supply the orders of city bakers and retail grocers. Groceries are firm, and prices are fully sustained, owing in a great manger to the tained, owing in a great manner to the light stocks on hand.

The money market is qu'et, with nothing

of Importance transposing. Eastern exchange is decidedly weak-r. The buying rate is par to \$\forall \text{P} cent discount, and the selling rate \$\forall \forall \text{P} cent, premium. New Orleans exchange, too, is lower, the buying rate being 5\forall \text{P} cent, discount, and the selling rate 2\text{P} descriptions of the selling rate 2\text{P} descriptions of

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 200 bbls flour at \$3 50@\$4 70; 5,500, bushels wheat at 60@75c; 200 bushels corn at 40c; small sales of oats from wagon at 20c.

SHEETINO—Sales of 20 bales at 10½@

BATTING—Small saics at 14c. WHISKT—Sales 300 bbls at 14c. POTATOES-Sales of 50 bbis at 75c@85c CHERSE—Sales of 20 boxes at 6% (a) te.
Free Sterr—Sales of 30 tons at \$7 for bran, \$8 for shorts, and \$9 for ship-stuff.

Groc Ries—Sales 27 hhds sugar at \$\frac{84}{36}(@9)\(\frac{9}{2} \); 30 bbls molas-es at 34c; 102 sacks coffee at 16\(\frac{16}{2} \); 20 tierces rice at 6\(\frac{16}{2} \).

at 6%c.

Tobacco.—Sales Thursday and Friday 284 hhds: 4 at \$3@3 75; 10 at \$4@4 80; 11 at \$5@6 95; 80 at \$6@6 90; 30 at \$7@7 85; 20 at \$8@8 85; 26 at \$9@9 95, and 4 at \$10@10 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 23-M. Flour and grain unchanged. Whisky steady at 13¢. Provisions unchanged and quier; small salec of provisions at full pilces. Groceries firm at full prices.

CINCINNATI, August 28 - P. M.
Better demand for flour and the market firmer—sales 900 bbls at 43 60043 15 for superfine,
23 90 for exira, latter rate for white wheat,
There is a good demand for wheat, and red is
24 higher; white unchanged; red closed at 700,
78, and white 806,854; holders asking 90¢ for
caolec Kentucky. Corn unchanged and in
good demand. Oate 236,24, latter for old. Rye
40,242. Barley nominual. Whicky stuady at 12
and in fair demand. Bacon—sales 45 high at 5
66 for shoulders and sides, and 30,000 Daclear
sides at 64 loose; 10 bbls mess pork at 214 70;
tierce lard. Groceries unchanged and quiet;—
sales 300 bbls inolasses at 45% cash, and 36,637
on the usual terms. Coffee quiet; sales of 159
bags at 145,615%; Sugar firm and in fair demand at 56,94;
NEW YORK, August 23—r. m. CINCINNATI, August 28 -P. M.

NEW YORK, August 23-P. W.

Cotton—market continues with upward tendeuer and fair inquiry; sales of 2,200 bales at 184¢ for middling uplands.
Flour—a little more doing for export and home concumption; market quoted 5¢ better; sales of 12,700 bbls at \$4.25@4.45 for super State, \$4.60 for export and for export export.
Whisky—market continues unchanged; sales of 550 bbls at 175,3175¢.
Grain—Wheat consed a shade lower; only a moderate demand for export. Sales 6,400 bushels Chicago spring at \$1.90; and 5,000 bushels white Kentucky at \$1.35@1.40 (connected western and 49@51¢ for meter pellow; 52¢ for white western.

Provisions—Pork moderate trade delangement. western.
Provisions—Pork moderate trade doing generally without important change; sales of 100 bbls at \$15.00 for mess and \$10 for prime.
Land rules firm and in more active demand; sales of :4. bbls \$5,68%.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 23-P. M. Second Board-Stocks are dull and without In Central Scrip 64%—N York Central 74— talen & catcago 61%—Unicago & R. Isl. 41%— Virginis Sixes. 51%—Mich. Central 6s 79— Aussouri Sixes. 4% Te recessee 6s ... 42%— N. Carolina 6's... 66—California 7s... 76—

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, August 23-P. M. Exchange steady at 1/2 premium. Trea-ury ofes lu active demand at 97. None offering.

HOLDING PRISONERS TO THE END OF THE WAR.—The Judge who hung the steater of horses, not to punish the theft, but that walk.—In a dage with hung the steaker of horses, not to punish the theft, but that the horses should not be stolen, taught a lesson which we shall do well to master. The Administration, we are told, is disposed to leave the fate of pirates and privateers undetenined until the close of the war; and then the question of punishment or absolution will be settled, as individual cases may warrant The motive of this postponnent may probably be found in that mistaken idea of humanity which has thus far tempered our entire policy to ward the rebels. They have threatened to retaliate upon their prisoners, life for life, the doom to which we consign ours, so that for every martime there we may adjudge to the gallows, they propose to measure out an equal length of hemp to the captives in their hands. To avoid such merelless retaliation may be the object which has led to this m-st impolitic declaration.—[N. Y. Times, 21.

On Friday, Ang. 234, Infant daughter of Win, as Miry Hulse, aged 5 years and 6 months, of court. vischill. The friends of the family are invited to attend to a t nd the funeral without fur her notice

FIRST OF THIS SEASON ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

At Princeion Ky , Arg. 16th, Willia, infant daught r of E, and S. C rned a Dickey.

FIFTH STREET, BET, MAIN AND MARKET. Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

SHELL OVETERS (the first of the season)? VENISON: GROUSE! A ND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA SON, received daily by express, aule dtf C. U. KUPER, Proprietor.

CLARK'S RESTAURANT Fourth Street, between Main and Market. GREEN SEA TURTLE. OFSTERS.

SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS.

MUSHROOMS, Ac., Ac. TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER

CAULIPLOWER

FORST HOUSE RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR Proprietor. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. #1 the Railroad Depot, rans or curage.

S. B. M'GILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

PIPES, &C.,

o. 307 Green street, between Third a d Fourth
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ns opposite Louisville Hotel PALL AND WINTER STAPLE DEY GOODS. WITH A RETAIL COUNTRY STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY; ALSO AN ENTIRE FRESH \$100K OF MEN'S, WO.

SHOES, AT AUCTION.

ON TUZZDAY MORNING next, Aur. 25th, the syling Boors, Shoes and Brogans will common at 10 o'clock, At 11 c'clock, Sapile Dry Grods, with a variety of Retail thock with be sold.

Terms cash.

S. G. HENRY & CO., a 124 do.

MEN'S, M SSES, WND ROLP, BOOLS WND

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, AT AUCTION. CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MURNING, Aux, 24th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, in front of Auction-rooms, No 520 Main st cet, without reserve, the following new and superior Carriages, acctaways, and B gries vis.

1 Pau-el Back Hyok on Seat Reckaway, Panel Back Quarters Trimmed Treb Leather Philling Partition Frant cuita le for four or six persona.

1 Folding teat, Standing Top Ruccaway, Timmed Black Leather, for two or four persons, and one oy tap here. To her Se Ton Ton Source Box Rockaway

I Your Sest Standing Top, Square Box Rockaway

I Four Sest Standing Top, Square Box Rockaway

I Extension Top Sarouche, Trimmed Mack Engineers Leber, Silver M unked

I Round Plano Panel Boot Top Burny, Hisbory, Frimmed Locker,

Buggy.

1 Patent Spring Panel Boot Open Buggy, Trimmed Leather. Leaher,

I Patent Panel Body Open Buggy, Trimmed Leather, City St le.

1 O en Sliver Mounted Hickory Buggy,

2 do do Painted do,

gg The Seccial attention of the 'zade and families is called to this sale, which will be imperative
to clore a consignment, with positive instructions
to self pere plan-lie shibath see, vo.

The Carriages and Buggles are now open for ex
apination.

Trimmed Lotter,

1 Low Square non Top Euggs, Vine's Hinished.
Cty Style.
1 Carren Sides Leather Trimmed Top Hickory

C. C. SPENCER. Terms at sa.e. au21 d3 **AUCTION NOTICE!**

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Auction Sales every day from 9 until 10 eleck, Out-door Sales prompily attended to, Cash advanced on consumments.

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REGULAR PACKET. OR EVANSVILLE, OWENSBORG, AND WAY LANDINGS. The splendid passenger steamer MATUNIC GEN Ba'es master, will leave Loulaville for above and ill way landings on Saturdae, 2sth ins., at 4 o'clk.
For freight or passage apply on board or to'

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FOR FRANKFORT, WOODFORD, OREGON AND COCART—LONG TRUP.

FOR THE PROPERTY OF T

POR PADUCAH, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. Merchants' Accommodation Line
NEPTUNE, Captain Bean,
Leaves as above on t. is day, the 24th
Art. at 12 o'clock M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD 4 CO., Arenta,
No. 116 Wall street,

The freight and passenger steamer EMMA DUNCAN, Capt. Batchelor. Will leave as above on Sunday. Statistical apply on board or to the first apply on board or to the statistic of the first apply on board or to the first apply or to the first apply on board or to the first apply The freight and passenger steamer LLOYD, Capt. Swift, with linet, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on hoard or to F. M. or passage apply on board or to B. J. UAFFREY, Agent, 49 Fourth street

DERSON. The spiendid new U. S. Mall steamer Star GREV KAGLE, Capt. Doner Star Gare as above on car-nally, will leave as above on car-nally, will leave as above on car-portland wharf.

For freight or passage, having superior accommo-ations apply on board or to T. M. ERWIN. Agent. No. 37 Wall street.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEX-DERSON. The light-draught passenger packet
Stor GREY KAGLE, Donely master
Will leave as above on Saturday,
tth light, at 5 o clock l', M.

The freight and passenger steamer TRIO. Capt. Juo A. hickinson, Will leave Lo Isville every Wooday and Carroldon, and every briday, at I o'clock P. M. for Madiso, Carr llow, Cedar Lock, Kentusky River, and Intermediate landings.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trede.

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195 dtf U. S. MAIL LINE POR THE EAST.

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At B o'clock, which insures the making of the 6 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the Nerth and East.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
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120 Office Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot Thirdstreet into did.

THE unrivated steamers CHARLEY MILLER and FINR VARBLE No ready for the season to do all kinds of toward to any point above or below the Falls, at the most casonable rater, Being is charge of experienced boainen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to espace their services. All orders left at the slothing store of Boa. Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water fixeche, will neet with prompt attention.

All towing fone atthewisk of owners and did

FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops. Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tim Tops. Newmun's Patent Fruit Jars, Earth-enware. Kentucky Glass Works. Jars, Cork

Stoppers.

We have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers us who intend to perserve fresh Fruit as we are eter mined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. Asall of them have been tried successfully, enocelait the first mentioned (for which ware the excu lya agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad 'reased it us shall receive our promot 'sten'ien 486 Main steed-Lonisville, Technical St. St. Main steed-Lonisville, Exp. ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC-TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE

HALF OF EACH PRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGRORS -TO-WIT: D'RST TRACT-Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Ba-T you, three miles from Missi slppl river, backs of Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Mem phis: 200 acres deadened. SECOND TRACT-1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Galnes' Landing and back of Bayon Bartholomew, in Drew county. THIRD TRACT—3 000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mis-sissippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening. statispiriver, 800 acres five-year old deadening.
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